



Borough of



Scunthorpe.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE TOWN.

1936

W. HARTSTON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Borough of Scunthorpe

TELEPHONE NOS. 216 & 217



*With the Compliments
of the Medical Officer of Health*

Public Health Department,
Scunthorpe,
Lincs

Borough of



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1936.

Borough of Scunthorpe.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman: Alderman A. E. DOWSE.	Councillor M. R. BARNES (died Jan., 1937).
Alderman J. A. JACKSON.	Councillor A. GINNS (died Nov., 1936).
Councillor Mrs. EYRE.	Councillor F. H. B. GOUGH (from Nov., 1936).
Councillor H. C. COMAN.	Councillor E. PITWOOD (from Nov., 1936).
Councillor J. P. MARSHALL.	Councillor D. J. K. QUIBELL (from Nov., 1936).
Councillor W. H. PULLING.	Councillor H. SPENCER (from Nov., 1936).
Alderman B. HOLLAND (Mayor).	

Public Health Department.

OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health—

J. H. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
(resigned 30th June, 1936).

W. HARTSTON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.
(from September 15th, 1936).

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

JOSEPH GALLAGHER, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.

Sanitary Inspectors—

DAVID P. NASH, C.R.S.I., D.S.T.C.

G. A. WARD, C.R.S.I. (resigned 2nd May, 1936).

W. RODGERS, C.R.S.I. (from 20th July, 1936).

Pupil Sanitary Inspector—

REGINALD G. PASSEY.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Miss E. JONES, S.R.N. & R.F.N. (Cert. Midwife).

Clerks—

Miss M. F. PLUMTREE.

Miss P. POWER.

Public Health Department,
2, Chapel Street, Scunthorpe.

July, 1937.

**To Alderman A. E. Dowse, Chairman of the
Health Committee, Borough of Scunthorpe.**

Sir,

I present in this volume a report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the town during the year 1936.

The late appearance of this Report is due largely to the fact that it cannot be completed until certain essential statistics become available from the Registrar-General and these have but lately come to hand. I took Office in the middle of September, 1936, so that any credit for achievement by the Health Department during the year under review, belongs properly to my predecessor, Dr. J. H. Clarke, and to my colleagues, Mr. J. Gallagher and his staff.

Certain detailed and somewhat complicated tables and figures are included in this Report at the express instruction of the Minister of Health (Circular 1561). Outstanding features during 1936 are a steady increase in the population of the town and an increase in the number of inhabited houses and these factors create problems in every aspect of Public Health administration, especially Housing, the provision of open spaces, and refuse disposal. Sanitary progress must keep pace with the increasing population.

The crude Death Rate shows a decimal increase above the figure for 1935 but is still well below the corresponding figure for the whole country.

A marked diminution in the incidence of notifiable infectious disease is a gratifying reward for the labours of the year.

The new County Maternity Home was opened early in the year and has demonstrated its usefulness by being full almost continuously since patients were admitted.

Among the problems that await solution in the improvement of Scunthorpe are: The need for some investigation and diminution of atmospheric pollution in the town; the provision of better and proper accommodation for overcrowded families; the provision of an adequate and modern Municipal Abattoir to replace the many primitive and unhygienic slaughterhouses; a clearance of the colony of crude makeshift, semi-permanent, unhealthy caravan dwellings that are such an eyesore in the neighbourhood of East Common Lane.

During the year, Scunthorpe was created a Municipal Borough; a heightened status which is accompanied by an increased responsibility and a fresh impetus further to improve the Health and Sanitary state of the Town.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. HARTSTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PART I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	7,895 acres
Population (Estimated mid-year 1936) ...	38,740
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1936)	9,970
Rateable Value, 1-4-36	£211,908/ 0/0
Sum represented by a penny rate, 31-3-36	£794/14/3

The Registrar-General's mid-year 1936 estimate of population as above has been used in all calculations for this Report.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	56.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	54.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	83.3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4
Deaths from Cancer	37

Social Conditions.

Ironstone mining, the manufacture of iron and steel, tar distillation and the preparation of road-making materials continue to form the chief industries of the town.

There has been a marked increase in employment in connection with the Iron and Steel industry. The Manager of the Scunthorpe Employment Exchange informs me that the number of persons on the Unemployment Register at the end of January, 1936, was 1,115. At the end of December the figure was 637. An increased demand for workers has resulted in an increase in the adult population and an accentuation of the Housing problem. "Shift work" in periods of eight hours throughout the day and night complicates the social life of the majority of the inhabitants.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem facing the local Justices who dealt with 130 cases at the Juvenile Courts during the year. Of these, 35 (32 males and three females) were placed under the supervision of the Probation Officers. Three male offenders were committed to Approved Schools.

A great deal of atmospheric pollution takes place from smoke and dust liberated by the local factories and by the ever increasing number of dwellings. With the increase in population there goes an increase in the number of persons to the acre and this has risen from 3.67 persons per acre in 1920 to 4.9 in 1936. It becomes increasingly necessary to ensure a more adequate area of permanent parkland controlled by the Local Authority which will not be encroached upon by buildings but will serve as oasis and refuges to people tired of concrete and tarmacadam.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1936.

Live Births	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	676	369	307
Illegitimate	36	24	12
Stillbirths	28	13	15
Deaths	360	207	153
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	18.3		
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	37.8		
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	9.2		

		per 1,000 total (live and still)
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:	Deaths	births
Puerperal sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	2	2
Total	2	2.70

Births.

The number registered during 1936 was 712 compared with 750 in 1935. The births during the four quarters of the year were 160, 168, 196 and 188.

36 Illegitimate births were registered in 1936, against 30 in 1935. The Ward distribution is given in Table 1. This high incidence of illegitimacy is a sad reflection on the lack of opportunities available to local youth to spend its leisure in a healthy and moral way.

The crude birth rate (i.e., number of births per 1,000 of the population) was 18.3 for 1936, against 20.1 in 1935. The rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 14.8.

28 Stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 23 in 1935. The number of stillbirths per 1,000 population was 0.72 compared with a rate of 0.61 for the whole country. This higher incidence for Scunthorpe is of no dire significance since we are dealing here with small numbers, and our rate per 1,000 would have been lower than that for England and Wales if there had been 27 instead of 28 stillbirths during the year.

Deaths.

360 deaths were registered during 1936, against 340 during 1935. The crude death rate was 9.2, and compares with a rate of 12.1 for England and Wales. One third of all the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

Tables 3 and 4 give further details of the classification of deaths according to causes and age groups. The diseases chiefly responsible for death after the first year of life were, in order of frequency: Heart disease, Lung diseases (non-tuberculous), Cancer and Tuberculosis.

31.6% of the Total Deaths occurred in Public Institutions.

The Zymotic Diseases Death Rate, i.e., deaths from Smallpox (0), Measles (2), Scarlet Fever (0), Whooping Cough (0), Diphtheria (1), Diarrhoea (4), and Enteric Fever (0), a total of 7, was 0.18 per 1,000 population, against 0.13 in 1935, and 0.14 in 1934.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.38 and the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.20 per 1,000 population. Both figures are slightly lower than for 1935.

Infantile Mortality.

A total of 40 infants under one year of age died during 1936 compared with 38 in 1935 and 36 in 1934. The infant mortality rate (i.e., deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 56.1 against 50.6 in 1935 and 58.3 in 1934.

Maternal Mortality.

Two deaths associated with childbirth occurred during the year. Puerperal sepsis caused no fatalities.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

INSTITUTIONAL. Fever.

Cases of ordinary Infectious Diseases occurring in Scunthorpe are removed to Brumby Isolation Hospital which belongs to Lindsey County Council and also admits cases from outside Scunthorpe. The number of beds available (44) is inadequate and the County Council have under consideration the provision of further accommodation at this Hospital.

Brumby Isolation Hospital. Medical Superintendent's Report.

This Institution consists of three Ward Blocks, an Administrative Block, and the Nurses' Residence, Porter's Lodge, Reception Room for Visitors of patients, premises for disinfection and laundry work, and Mortuary. The accommodation for patients is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever Block.—One 6 bed Ward, one 10 bed Ward, 3 Cots, and 2 single bed side-wards ...	21 beds
Cubicle Block.—8 Cubicles and 1 Cot	9 beds
Tuberculosis Block.—Two 4 bed Wards, and 6 single Cubicles	14 beds

Acute Infectious Diseases. Admissions during 1936.

Scarlet Fever	73
Diphtheria (1 from War Memorial Hospital)	33
Cerebro-Spinal Fever (1 from War Memorial Hospital, 1 proved negative)	2
German Measles (3 transferred from Memorial Hospital) ...	1
Chickenpox (transferred from Memorial Hospital)	1
Erythema Rash (observation)	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (both from Maternity Home) ...	2
Enteric Fever (proved negative)	1
Erysipelas (1 from Maternity Home)	2
<hr/>	
Total admissions during 1936	119
<hr/>	
Total discharges during 1936	106
Total deaths during 1936 (1 Cerebro-Spinal Fever and 1 Pellagra)	2

No new structural or other important alterations were carried out during the year. The necessity for increased and better residential accommodation for the domestic staff became acute towards the end of the year but has been held over pending a report by the County Architect on a plan to provide an additional building.

Tuberculosis Wards. Admissions during 1936.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Total Admissions	28
Discharged during 1936	22
Deaths during 1936 (4 were pulmonary cases)	5

3 cases of Tuberculosis were treated with Tuberculin therapy.

3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were treated by Artificial Pneumothorax.

1 case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was treated by Thoracoplasty.

Puerperal Fever. Cases are removed to Edenfields Nursing Home, Doncaster.

Smallpox.

Cases, when they arise, are removed to the Smallpox Hospital at Osgodby (Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Smallpox Hospital Board) where 32 beds are available. There were no cases of Smallpox during 1936.

Tuberculosis.

Cases of Tuberculosis occurring in Scunthorpe are sent to Sanatoria at Branston Hall (Lincoln); Brumby Isolation Hospital (Scunthorpe); Louth and Gainsborough. 110 beds are available at these Institutions. In special circumstances cases are sent to Institutions outside the County. 59 cases of Tuberculosis (54 Pulmonary, 5 Non-Pulmonary) residing in Scunthorpe were admitted to various Institutions during the year.

Maternity. Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home is provided and maintained by the Lindsey County Council. Patients are attended by their private Medical Practitioners or by the Nursing Staff.

The following report on the working of the Home during 1936 has been made by Dr. J. I. Rosie, Medical Superintendent.

"The new Maternity Home in Brumby Wood Lane was ready for occupation on the 1st May, 1936.

There were 407 admissions during 1936 as compared with 301 during 1935.

Of the 407 admissions there were 335 confinements and these included 37 cases which required operation. There were 30 cases which required nursing and observation, these being discharged and re-admitted later when in labour

The average duration of stay was 15.33 days per patient.

Emergency medical assistance was sought by the nursing staff on 94 occasions, and the services of a consultant surgeon were required for 32 patients.

There was one case of Puerperal Fever and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia during the year. There were two maternal deaths, both of which were due to serious illnesses which complicated otherwise normal pregnancies.

There were six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in the Maternity Home. Seven infants died within 10 days of birth, and there were 22 stillbirths.

Of the 407 admissions, 278 were from Scunthorpe and 128 from outside the Borough.

General Hospitals.

(1) Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital.

Further In-Patient accommodation was provided during the year, bringing the total number of beds to 148 (of which 9 are available for private patients). This has resulted in a gratifying and considerable reduction in the list of patients awaiting admission for treatment. The Hospital deals chiefly with surgical cases and with accidents.

Further extensions are contemplated to provide additional private beds—a larger Out-Patient Department—an improved X-Ray Department and a Laundry. The organisation of a Special Fracture Clinic is also under consideration.

(2) Brigg Public Assistance Institution.

Provides accommodation for the sick poor. All medical services are available here.

Mental Disorder is treated at Bracebridge Mental Hospital (Lincoln), where 1,200 beds are available.

Mental Deficiency Cases are accommodated at Caistor Institution for Defectives (L.C.C.) and at Harmston Hall Colony (Lincs. Joint Board).

Special Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is not provided. When necessary, cases are admitted to the Brigg Institution. Expectant unmarried women are admitted to the Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

CONSULTATION AND TREATMENT CLINICS

Provided and maintained by Lindsey County Council.

Antenatal —Parkinson Avenue Clinic	Thursdays, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Maternity Home	Tuesdays, 11 a.m.—12 noon.
Child Welfare	
Parkinson Avenue Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.
Ashby, Wesleyan Hall	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.
Mothercraft —Parkinson Avenue	Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
Minor Ailment —Parkinson Av. Clinic	Daily 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Ophthalmic do.	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.
Tuberculosis do.	Mondays, 2—4 p.m. (Women and Children) Fridays, 2—4 p.m. (Men).
Ultra Violet Ray do.	Mondays and Thursdays, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Venereal Troubles do.	Male: Mornings 9-30 a.m.—12 noon Evenings 5-30—7-30 p.m. daily Monday—Saturday (except Monday morning) Female: Mondays 10 a.m.—12 noon Wednesdays 2—4 p.m. Intermediate treatment by appointment.
Orthopaedic do.	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month 2—4 p.m.
Dental do.	By appointment. Dentist attends daily.
Heart Diseases do.	By arrangement. Specialist attends once every 2 months.
Artificial	
Pneumothorax do.	Thursdays 2 p.m.

The Parkinson Avenue premises comprise a group of well built and well situated clinics abundantly used and appreciated by the local residents.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.** Removal is carried out by the Brumby Isolation Hospital Ambulance or by the Authorities of the Hospital to which the patients are sent.

(b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.** Three of the large Steel Works have private ambulances for the use of their employees. The St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society each maintains an ambulance for general use in the district. At present this provision is adequate.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The names of these Officers are given on the front page. All are whole time Officers.

Your Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Assistant County Medical Officer which carries with it the duties of Medical Superintendent to Brumby Isolation Hospital, and Tuberculosis Officer, Venereal Diseases Officer and School Medical Inspector to Scunthorpe district. This provides a very satisfactory co-ordination of services in the town.

Six Health Visitors employed by the County Council are stationed at Scunthorpe and carry out the Tuberculosis, School Medical and Child Welfare visiting in Scunthorpe and the surrounding rural district and assist at the various Clinics.

Two County Nurses carrying out orthopaedic and dental work are stationed at Scunthorpe.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse employed by the Corporation is also the Female Venereal Diseases Nurse for the County Council.

Nursing in the Home.

General.

The General Nursing is carried out by three voluntary Nursing Associations. The following information has been supplied by the Secretaries of these Associations.

The Scunthorpe and Crosby Nursing Association employs a Superintendent and five District Nurses. During the year 1,104 cases were attended and a total number of 22,912 visits were paid.

The Brumby and Frodingham Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1936, 7,320 visits were paid to 307 cases.

The Ashby Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1936, 234 cases were attended and 6,172 visits were made.

Infectious Diseases.

The County and Borough Councils combine to provide an Infectious Diseases Nurse who visits all known cases in the district to advise parents and when necessary to assist in treatment. In 1936 she made 3,619 visits to 1,760 cases (see Table 15).

Midwives.

The total number of practising Midwives in the District is 24, of whom 13 are attached to the Nursing Associations, and five to the Maternity Home. The remaining six are in private practice. All hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. No alteration in this service is proposed by the County Council in connection with the Midwives Act, 1936.

HEALTH SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH LOCAL FACTORIES.

The supervision of sanitary accommodation at factories and workshops in the town is the duty of the Borough Health Department, and the standard found locally reaches the average for this type of industry. 214 inspections were carried out by the Department during the year.

The supervision of arrangements for the prevention and treatment of Health Hazards due to industrial processes is directly under the control of the Home Office.

H.M. Inspector of Factories reports that there is considerable risk of Carbon Monoxide gassing owing to the large amount of blast furnace and coke-oven gas used in the manufacture of steel.

There is risk of epitheliomatous (cancerous) ulceration from handling pitch tar, bitumen and mineral oil.

Handling of refractory material, mainly used in furnace linings, may give rise to silicosis (a dangerous lung disease).

One small factory manufacturing lagging compounds bears a risk of asbestosis (lung disease).

Great care is taken at all the large factories in the town to avoid accidents and elaborate and satisfactory arrangements exist in the four large steelworks for the immediate treatment of injuries arising in the course of employment. A "Safety-first" Committee at each Works maintains suitable organisation to reduce the risk of accidents, and supervises the activities of the First Aid stations established at the Works. Workmen are encouraged to report even the most trivial injury for immediate treatment to avoid any risk of serious sequelae from delay or carelessness.

The table below gives figures for accidents occurring during 1936 at the 4 large steelworks in the town.

Minor Accidents (chiefly skin wounds)	18,331
Major Accidents (involving loss of work)	745
Accidents removed to Hospital	248
Fatal Accidents	4

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The prevalence of Infectious Diseases decreased considerably during 1936. A total of 377 notifications of infectious disease was received against 597 in 1935.

In addition to these a further 1,383, including 26 Observation cases, were brought to the notice of the Health Department by parents or others, bringing the total known number of cases of infectious disease to 1,760. A mild epidemic of Measles was encountered in the early part of the year.

Statistics relating to notifications by Medical Practitioners for 1936 (and preceding years) are given in Table 12.

The monthly distribution of all known cases occurring in the district during the year is given in Table 14, from which it will be seen that February bore the heaviest incidence.

7 deaths during the year were attributable to Infectious Diseases; 2 from Measles (unnotified cases), 1 due to Diphtheria and 4 from Diarrhoea. This gives a Zymotic Death Rate of 0.18 per 1,000 population, which is a low figure

Chickenpox.

The prevalence of this disease increased in 1936 as compared with the previous year. 185 cases came to the notice of the Public Health Department. The majority occurred during the months of May and June. This disease is not now on the list of notifiable diseases in this area. Chickenpox is a disease the spread of which is extremely difficult to control.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No notifications of this disease were recorded in 1936.

Diphtheria.

21 cases of Diphtheria occurred during 1936, against 38 in 1935.

16 cases occurred in children under 15 years of age, and 5 in persons between 15 and 65 years. There was one death. 19 cases were removed to Hospital, the remainder being nursed at home.

213 swabs were sent to the Health Office for culture and bacteriological examination for the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli.

Phials of Antitoxin are kept at the Health Office for notified Diphtheria patients, and during the year 67 were issued free to Private Medical Practitioners.

Enteric Fever.

No notifications were received in 1936.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases occurred during 1936.

Erysipelas.

18 cases of Erysipelas were notified against 26 in 1935. The age distribution was as follows:—

1-3	3-5	5-10	10-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
1	—	—	2	1	9	5

The face was involved in all 18 cases. There were two deaths.

Measles and German Measles.

The prevalence of these diseases was high in 1936. During the year 328 cases of Measles were notified.

An outbreak of German Measles occurred in the first half of the year when 671 cases were notified.

In all, 797 and 1,059 visits respectively were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse to cases of Measles and German Measles. It is probable that the supervision and care exercised had some effect in reducing the number of complications which occurred. These outbreaks were mild in character and few complications were noted, but considerable school time was lost. The time has arrived to consider the feasibility of distributing free Antigen to Private Practitioners for the immunisation of Measles contacts.

Malaria.

No case of Malaria was notified.

Mumps.

298 cases of Mumps were notified to which 643 visits were paid. As the spread of Mumps is highest during the 3 days preceding the appearance of swelling it becomes a very difficult matter to limit an outbreak once it has started in a school community.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

8 cases were notified by Medical Practitioners. 2 cases were visited daily by the Infectious Diseases Nurse, who carried out the necessary treatment. There were no deaths.

Cases Notified	Cases Treated	Effect on Vision
1.	Home	Unimpaired
2.	Home and Hospital	Unimpaired
3.	Hospital	Unimpaired
4.	Hospital	Impaired (partial blindness)
5.	Hospital	Not known (left district)
6.	Hospital	Not known (left district)
7.	Hospital	Not known (left district)
8.	Hospital	Not known (left district)

Pneumonia.

31 cases were notified during the year; 21 occurred in persons above the age of 15 years. 23 deaths were registered as due to this disease, against 21 in 1935.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

4 notifications of Puerperal Fever and 7 of Puerperal Pyrexia were received in 1936. Full details of all cases are given in the adjoining Table.

Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.

No notifications were received in 1936.

Scarlet Fever.

55 cases of this disease were notified in 1936 against 87 in 1935. The incidence of Scarlet Fever, however, has continued at a low level, as shown by the figures of previous years, viz., 65 in 1934, 55 in 1933, 41 in 1932, 28 in 1931, 229 in 1930.

Of the 55 cases, 38 were removed to Hospital. 147 visits were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse.

The clinical type of the disease continues to be of a very mild character.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred in 1936.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No action was taken under these Regulations by the Medical Officer of Health.

Whooping Cough.

106 cases of Whooping Cough were notified.

Table Showing Details Of Causes Of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia in 1936.

Case No.	Age	Married or Single	Date of Birth of Child	Date of Onset	Date of notification	Pyrexia or Fever	Service requested on Notification	Date of receipt of Notification	Date of admission to Hospital	Remarks
1	24	Married	?	10-1-36	13-1-36	Fever	All facilities Admission to Hospital	14-1-36	—	Recovered
2	30	Married	?	16-3-36	17-3-36	Fever	Admission to Hospital	20-3-36	17-3-36	Recovered
3	28	Married	24-4-36	9-5-36	11-5-36	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	15-5-36	15-5-36	Recovered
4	29	Married	16-5-36	18-5-36	20-5-36	Fever	All facilities Admission to Hospital	21-5-36	—	Recovered
5	29	Married	?	10-7-36	14-7-36	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	15-7-36	13-7-36	Recovered
6	20	Married	10-7-36	13-7-36	15-7-36	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	18-7-36	15-7-36	Recovered
7	33	Married	1-9-36	8-9-36	12-9-36	Pyrexia	All facilities Admission to Hospital	14-9-36	—	Recovered
8	21	Married	23-9-36	27-9-36	29-9-36	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	29-9-36	29-9-36	Recovered
9	28	Married	12 10-36	14-10-36	16-10-36	Pyrexia	All facilities Admission to Hospital	16-10-36	—	Recovered
10	25	Married	21-10-36	23-10-36	25-10-36	Fever	Admission to Hospital	26-10-36	25-10-36	Recovered
11	32	Married	21-10-36	24-10-36	26-10-36	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	26-10-36	24-10-36	Recovered

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of notifications of new cases and deaths of cases occurring during 1936 are given in Table 17. 83 new cases were notified as compared with 53 in 1935. 23 deaths occurred, 15 of which were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Protection against Diphtheria.

It has not yet been found practicable to provide arrangements for artificial Immunisation against this disease.

Protection against Smallpox by Vaccination.

The proportion of persons—especially schoolchildren—who, in Scunthorpe, are found to be vaccinated, is extremely small. This is unfortunate since it permits the existence in the town of a quantum of susceptibles who, when the disease is introduced into the town, will be the subjects of an epidemic. Greater use should be made of the free vaccination of infants in order to maintain the freedom from outbreaks of Smallpox which has been a feature of preventive medicine in this country.

CANCER.

37 deaths were registered as due to Cancer. The following Table shows the certified incidence of fatalities from this disease during the past decade:—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
25	24	29	33	34	36	36	38	34	37

The County Council have under consideration a scheme for improving the facilities for treatment by Radium and X-rays.

The following Table gives a summary of the Death Certificates issued during 1936:—

Sex	Age	Cause of Death and Site of Cancer	Occupation
M	84	Rectum	General Labourer (Retired)
M	76	Stomach	Slag Bank Labourer (Retired)
M	76	Prostate	Farmer (Retired)
M	75	Rectum	Steelworks Railway Engine Driver (Retired)
M	74	Penis	Bricklayer's Labourer
M	70	Stomach	Marine Engineer (Retired)
M	66	Larynx	Navvy
M	66	Bladder	Railway Engine Driver
M	65	Larynx	Steelworks Labourer
M	64	Colon	Steelworks Shearer
M	63	Penis	Agricultural Labourer
M	63	Stomach	Steelworks Labourer
M	61	Spine	Ironworks Labourer
M	60	Stomach	Railway Engine Driver (Retired)
M	59	Stomach	Steelworks Fitter
M	56	Stomach	Blast Furnace Labourer
M	55	Stomach	Steelworks Boiler Attendant
M	54	Mouth	General Labourer
M	49	Stomach	Bricklayer's Labourer
M	48	Larynx	Bricklayer Journeyman
M	47	Oesophagus	Steel Smelter
F	88	Stomach	Housewife
F	77	Colon	Housewife
F	77	Maxillary Antrum	Cafe Proprietor (Retired)
F	74	Colon	Housewife
F	73	Uterus	Housewife
F	59	Rectum	Housewife
F	56	Breast	Housewife
F	56	Oesophagus	Housewife
F	54	Ovary	Housewife
F	49	Breast	Housewife
F	49	Uterus	Housewife
F	45	Uterus	Housewife
F	44	Rectum	Housewife
F	43	Spine and Skull	Housewife
F	35	Uterus	Housewife
F	24	Uterus	Housewife

		Alimentary Canal	Generative Organs	Other Sites
Males	21	13	3	5
Females	16	6	8	2
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 7

Laboratory Work (Examination of Specimens).

A considerable amount of work is carried out at the Laboratory of the Borough Council for Medical Practitioners, Clinics and Hospitals in this area. 333 such examinations were carried out in 1936. Material such as specimens of blood or faeces for examination for Enteric Fever or Dysentery, blood for Wasserman Reaction, and specimens of milk and water are sent to the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, London, the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory, or to the University of Sheffield, according to test required. A summary of the work carried out during the year is given in Tables 16 and 22.

Public Mortuary.

An arrangement exists with the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital for the use of their Mortuary for bodies found dead. This Mortuary was used for public purposes 21 times during the year. The Borough Council also provides an additional Public Mortuary at a site in Rowland Road. There was no call on this establishment during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Lindsey County Council is the Authority responsible for providing facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis. A well-equipped Dispensary exists at Parkinson Avenue and is open on 3 days each week for patients in the Borough and surrounding district. 136 new cases were examined during the year; of these 64 were to be found definitely tuberculous. In addition, 112 contacts of known cases were examined and 12 diagnosed tuberculous, so that 76 new cases of Tuberculosis (63 living in Scunthorpe) were discovered by examination at the Dispensary during 1936.

In addition a number of cases were discovered by Private Practitioners bringing the total of new Scunthorpe cases for 1936 to 83, of which 63 were Pulmonary.

The total number of definitely tuberculous patients on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1936, was 334. 19 patients died during the year under review.

55 patients were in attendance as "observations" at the end of the year. Table 17 gives details of Borough cases.

During the year 138 sputum examinations were carried out at the County Council and Borough Laboratories.

62 X-ray examinations were performed in 1936.

The number of patients sent for treatment to various institutions was as follows:—Brumby 25, Gainsborough 5, Branston Hall 12, Kelling 1, Harlow Wood 3, Ipswich 1, Louth 3, Gringley 1, Grimsby 4, Hull 1, Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital Margate 1, Lincoln County Hospital 2. Of these cases, 54 were Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

47 cases were written off during the year as recovered.

During the year the Scunthorpe and District **Tuberculosis Care Committee** continued to render valuable help in a quiet and unofficial way to a number of patients. Extra nourishment was granted to 16 persons in 1936 and advice and help was given to these and other patients in the social and environmental problems which so often affect the tuberculous. At the end of the year the Committee made a grant of one bag of coal to each adult patient receiving assistance. 330 lbs. of butter and 3,150 pints of milk were distributed by the Care Committee to needy patients.

A number of patients were assisted by the Tuberculosis Officer to obtain relief from the Public Assistance Committee or help through the British Legion. A number of patients were also given assistance in their applications for Council Houses.

The number of children who were examined through the Scunthorpe Dispensary during 1936 was 62, of which 12 were diagnosed as tuberculous. 99 definitely tuberculous children were on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1936. Some of these, of course, lived outside the Borough.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During 1936 a total of 127 new cases (58 Males) attended the Clinic. Of these, 14 were cases of Syphilis, 37 of Gonorrhœa and 76 Non-Venereal Cases. 3 new cases of inherited Syphilis appeared during the year.

These figures include a small number of cases living outside the Borough but attending the clinic which also serves the neighbouring districts. The total number of consultations with the Medical Officers was 1,951 and the number of attendances for "Intermediate" treatment by the Nurse or Orderly was 1,553.

481 Pathological tests were carried out. From the figures of patients attending the Clinic (21 cases of Syphilis and 23 of Gonorrhœa on Register December 31st, 1936) and from enquiries made at neighbouring Clinics and local Practitioners, one is forced to conclude that the incidence of Venereal Diseases in Scunthorpe is comparatively low. The large number of Non-Venereal cases under treatment at the clinic is a feature common to all these clinics and is due to the fact that a number of maladies similar to the Venereal Disease can only be treated at such Clinics where the necessary equipment for diagnosis and treatment is to be found.

Of course, such non-venereal patients run no risk whatever of contamination by attendance at a public clinic and they gain considerably by receiving adequate and proper treatment at the only place equipped for the special treatment of their disorders.

Some arrangement will soon be necessary whereby men on "shift" work can attend the clinic for treatment in the mornings. The County Council have under consideration a suggestion for such additional sessions at the Clinic for male patients.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Report by the Medical Officer of Health as Assistant School Medical Officer, Lindsey County Council. I am obliged to the County Medical Officer of Health for permission to include these details.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The general hygienic conditions of the schools in the Borough continue to be, in most cases, satisfactory. Occasional departures from the desired standard have been reported to the County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

As a result of frequent inspections and re-inspections by the School Medical Officer, a marked improvement in the equipment and hygienic conditions of the older schools has been effected during recent years.

In some of the older school buildings, however, viz., Frodingham Junior and Infants, Ashby Junior and Infants' School and Santon School, conditions are backward.

There are no Nursery Schools or Nursery Classes for children under 5 years of age at present organised by the County Council in Scunthorpe. There is no Open Air School in the district.

The number of elementary and secondary school children inspected during the year is shown in the following table. It must be noted that a small number of pupils in Scunthorpe schools live outside the Borough.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

	Inspected.		Found to require treatment.	
	Elementary.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Secondary.
Entrants	645	204	150	22
Intermediates ...	655	—	129	—
Leavers	793	62	139	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2093	266	418	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

B. Other Inspections.

	Elementary.	Secondary.
Number of Special Examinations	111	1
Number of Supervisory Examinations ...	1968	378

Details of findings at School Medical Inspections will be found in Tables 10 and 11.

Nutrition of School Children.

The County School Medical Officer (Dr. W. S. H. Campbell) reports as follows:—

“The Borough of Scunthorpe, which is the largest urban district in the County, shows the lowest incidence of under-nourishment, viz., 8.93% slightly subnormal and .96% badly nourished. In this area the population is actively engaged in the iron and steel industry and there is little or no unemployment.”

Infectious Diseases.

The following were the notifications of infectious diseases received from Doctors relating to the age period 5 to 15 years: Diphtheria 15, Scarlet Fever 37, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Other Tuberculosis 6, German Measles 3, Chickenpox 5, Measles 39, Pneumonia 8. In addition, 194 cases of Measles, 662 German Measles, 178 Chickenpox, 106 Whooping Cough, were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Parents and Teachers.

The County Council and Borough Council jointly employ an Infectious Diseases Nurse who closely supervises under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, all cases and contacts of infectious diseases amongst school children. School intimations of disease are of considerable value in this work.

The percentage of children found to be vaccinated was 14.6 as compared with 10.96 for 1935.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Care Committee.

The Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives provided at the Y.M.C.A., High Street, Scunthorpe, by the Children's Care Committee has continued its good work during 1936. Financial responsibility for this work is undertaken by the Lindsey County Council.

10 children remained on the Register at the end of 1935, increasing to 15 at the end of 1936. 3,277 attendances were made out of a possible 3,772. Every variety of handwork is taught to the children at the Centre.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

This Society continues to co-operate fully with the Public Health Department in any enquiries affecting the interests of school children. During the year 73 cases involving the welfare of 232 children were investigated by Mr. F. W. Jones, the Scunthorpe and North Lindsey Branch Inspector.

School Baths.

Scholars attending the Grammar, Modern and Elementary schools continued to use the Swimming Baths during the year.

The children attended for six sessions per day of three-quarters of an hour's duration, the actual time of bathing being restricted to twenty minutes. 6,702 children attended during the season, an increase of 1,500 over the figure for 1935.

Scunthorpe School Clinic.

The Minor Ailment Clinic continued to be well attended during the year. 517 boys and 411 girls (total 928) were treated or parents advised. The total number of attendances was 9,726. There were 245 sessions. The average number of attendances per session was 39.69. All figures show an increase above the corresponding figures for 1935.

Of the cases treated, there were 3 Ringworm of the Scalp and 6 Ringworm of Body, Scabies 21, Impetigo 550, other skin diseases 68.

There were 21 cases of Minor Eye Defects, 12 cases of Blepharitis, 13 Minor Ear Defects and 36 of Otorrhoea.

There were 483 cases of Miscellaneous Ailments, 85 Nose and Throat Defects, and in 5 children no defects were found.

Wherever possible daily treatment has been carried out at the Minor Ailment Clinic by the School Nurses in those cases where frequent treatment is recommended.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

During 1936, 138 patients (including 15 adults) were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. H. Bilcliffe. This number comprises chiefly cases of deformity due to past rickets, infantile paralysis or tuberculosis. A number of cases of spinal curvature, club foot, partial paralysis and other orthopaedic defects were also dealt with. The Orthopaedic Nurse gave 1,212 intermediate treatments at the centre in the intervals between the Surgeon's visits.

SCUNTHORPE ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC — 1936.

(Report of Dr. J. I. Rosie, Assistant County M.O.H.)

Cases were again referred for this treatment by the doctors in charge of the School, Infant Welfare and Tuberculosis Clinics.

The 51 patients who attended for treatment received a total of 878 exposures. Of the 51 patients, 22 were children under 5 years, 28 were school children and there was one adult.

A summary of the cases dealt with is as follows:—

Group 1. Children under 5 years.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Anaemia	2	...	2	...
Anaemia and Bronchitis ...	1	...	1	...
Anaemia and Rickets ...	1	...	1	...
Rickets	7	3	4	1
Malnutrition	1	...	...	1
Malnutrition and Bronchitis	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis and General				
Debility	1	...	1	...
Severe Debility	1	...	...	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands				
(Non-T.B.) & Anaemia	1	1	...	...
Paresis	1	1	...	...

Five of these children defaulted before treatment was completed and showed no change in condition.

Group 2. School Children.

Defect	Cases.	No change.	Improved.
Anaemia and General Debility ...	2	...	2
Anaemia and Chronic Bronchitis ...	1	1	...
Bronchitis	4	...	4
Asthma	3	1	2
General Debility	3	1	2
Malnutrition and General Debility	3	1	2
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis and			
Malnutrition	1	1	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	1
Cervical Adenitis (T.B.)	2	2	...
Cervical Adenitis (Non-T.B.) ...	1	...	1
Alopecia	2	...	2

There were three defaulters.

Group 3. Adults.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.
T.B. Cervical Glands	1	...	1

Cases which Remained under Treatment at end of 1936.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.
Children under 5 years :			
Anaemia	1	...	1
Malnutrition	1	...	1
Bronchitis	3	...	3
School Children :			
Cervical Adenitis (T.B.)	3	...	3
Cervical Adenitis (Non-T.B.) ...	1	...	1
Anaemia and Chronic Bronchitis ...	1	...	1

Table 1.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total Births	732	616	591	553	591	750	712
Rate per 1,000 of population	22.9	18.1	17.3	15.9	16.5	20.1	18.3
Rate per 1,000, smaller towns of England and Wales (population 25,000 to 50,000)	16.2	15.6	15.4	14.5	15.0	14.8	15.0
Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales) ...	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8

TOTAL BIRTHS IN WARDS.

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	95	76	76	84	76	57	67	65	83	78	90	82	77	64
South	67	51	47	54	59	34	51	47	60	56	80	69	106	61
East	45	55	42	44	50	47	44	40	32	55	52	60	42	38
West	38	47	30	25	39	34	63	56	44	57	66	59	63	55
Central	130	128	101	113	107	88	69	51	72	54	99	93	105	101
	375	357	296	320	331	260	294	259	291	300	387	363	393	319

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	7	6	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	5	5	4	—
South	4	1	4	2	5	1	—	4	2	2	3	7	4	1
East	4	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	3	3	4	4	3
West	2	5	2	1	4	—	2	—	3	2	2	3	5	3
Central	7	8	8	4	6	2	2	4	5	3	6	1	7	5
	24	25	18	11	22	8	8	13	13	13	19	20	24	12

Table 2.

TOTAL DEATHS IN BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total Deaths	327	349	325	359	320	340	360
Rate per 1,000 of population	10.2	10.2	9.5	10.4	8.9	9.1	9.2
Rate per 1,000, smaller towns of England and Wales (population 25,000 to 50,000)	10.5	11.3	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.5
Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales) ...	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.1

TOTAL DEATHS IN WARDS.

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	42	36	39	32	38	31	57	34	42	34	47	35	41	32
South	34	25	35	20	25	23	21	21	27	32	35	17	43	23
East	35	24	46	28	24	24	39	31	31	26	23	21	45	25
West	28	24	49	22	54	34	41	44	36	37	40	35	44	32
Central	42	37	49	29	30	42	42	29	32	23	49	38	34	41
	181	146	218	131	171	154	200	159	168	152	194	146	207	153

Table 3.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1936.

Causes of Death.

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	9
								F	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	8
								F	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	6
								F	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	21
								F	16
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
								F	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	7
								F	10
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	39
								F	40
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	3
								F	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	5
								F	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	18
								F	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	3
								F	...
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2
								F	...

Table 3—continued.

Causes of Death.									
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2	
							F	2	
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1	
							F	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	3	
							F	...	
Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	3	
							F	4	
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2	
							F	6	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	4	
							F	4	
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...	
							F	2	
Congenital Debility and Malformation.									
						Premature Birth	M	15	
							F	12	
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	6	
							F	9	
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	4	
							F	...	
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	12	
							F	3	
Other defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	26	
							F	11	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2	
							F	2	
							Males	207	
							Females	153	
							Total	360	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—								M	F
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	319	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	307	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	
Stillbirths—									
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	

Table 4.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1936.

Analysis of Deaths according to age.

Causes of Death		All ages 0 1 2 5 15 25 45 65 75									
Measles	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	M	9	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	8	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...
	F	7	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases..	M	6	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	M	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	M	21	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	4	...
	F	16	...	...	...	1	3	7	2	3	...
Diabetes	M	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc....	M	7	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
	F	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...
Heart Disease	M	39	2	...	2	...	3	9	9	14	...
	F	40	1	...	1	...	4	13	10	10	...
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	M	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Bronchitis	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...
Pneumonia	M	18	2	1	1	...	4	7	1	2	...
	F	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	M	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	M	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 4.—continued.

Analysis of Deaths according to age.

Causes of Death		All ages	0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75
Appendicitis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, Premature Birth	M	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Suicide	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence	M	12	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	1	...
	F	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other defined Diseases	M	26	2	...	1	1	1	2	5	5	9
	F	11	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	3	1
Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	F	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Males		207	23	2	4	6	7	34	59	35	37
Females		153	17	3	2	3	6	18	45	27	32
Total		360	40	5	6	9	13	52	104	62	69

Table 5.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1936.

(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS					
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59	—	—	—	—	—
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63	—	—	—	—	—
143 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.38	3.4	55	—	—	—	—	—
London	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe	18.3	0.72	9.2	0.00	—	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.25	0.37	5.6	56.1	85.8	8.6	4.4	—	1.2

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :						
				Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
{	per 1,000 Live Births ...	...		1.34	2.41	3.81
	" " Total Births ...	...		1.34	2.31	3.65
{	per 1,000 Live Births ...	...		0.00	2.80	2.80
	" " Total Births ...	...		0.00	2.70	2.70
"	"	"	Scunthorpe :			

Table 6. STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING YEARS 1926 TO 1936.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS		DEATHS belonging to the District			Notified Infectious Disease	Deaths from all Lung Diseases	Notifications of Tuberculosis
		Number	Rate/1000	Under 1 year of age	Rate per 1000 Live Births	At all ages			
		Number	Rate/1000	Number	Rate/1000	Rate/1000			
1926	32,820	678	20.65	31	45	8.2	509	56	81
1927	33,050	606	18.3	47	77	9.7	797	73	83
1928	31,660	648	20.5	25	38	7.5	593	33	57
1929	31,880	651	20.4	39	60	10.98	893	73	68
1930	31,880	732	22.9	44	60	10.2	853	63	68
1931	33,990	616	18.1	51	83	10.2	431	80	65
1932	34,190	591	17.3	43	73	9.5	853	40	66
1933	34,590	553	15.9	33	59	10.4	261	56	60
1934	35,710	591	16.5	36	61	8.9	237	55	60
1935	37,170	750	20.1	38	51	9.1	597	54	53
1936	38,740	712	18.3	40	56.1	9.2	377	55	83

Table 7. VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1936. Ward Distribution.

Wards	Estimated Population	Births		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births		Death Rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis		Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
		Births	Deaths			Births	Deaths					
North	9514	141	73	14.8	7.6	34	0.00	0.00	.84	.42	.10	.10
South	6617	167	66	25.2	9.9	59	0.00	.45	1.20	.30	.30	.30
East	4998	80	70	16.0	14.0	75	0.00	.00	1.60	.60	.20	.20
West	8214	118	76	14.3	9.2	59	0.24	.00	1.09	.60	.12	.12
Central	9397	206	75	21.9	7.8	58	0.10	.10	.42	.10	.31	.31
	38,740	712	360	18.3	9.2	56.1	0.07	.10	.91	.38	.20	.20

Table 8.

INFANT MORTALITY.—RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Scunthorpe	45	77.5	38.6	60.0	60.0	83	73	59.6	60.9	50.6	56.1
143 smaller towns of England and Wales, population 25,000—50,000 ...	67	68	60	69	55	62	58	56	53	55	55
England and Wales	70	69	65	74	60	66	65	64	59	57	59

INFANT MORTALITY IN WARDS, 1936.

Ward	Males.		Females		Total.
North	...	3	...	2	5
South	...	8	...	2	10
East	...	3	...	3	6
West	...	4	...	3	7
Central	...	5	...	7	12
	—		—		—
		23		17	40
	—		—		—

Table 9.

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS FOR 1936.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Measles	M	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	M	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	...	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	M	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	1	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	M	...	...	...	1	[1]	...	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	...	...	...	...	[...]	1	...	1	...	2
	F	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	M	...	...	...	...	[...]	...	...	...	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	[...]	1	...	...	1	2
Injury at Birth...	M	2	...	...	...	[ 2]	...	...	...	...	2
	F	1	...	...	...	[ 1]	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation...	M	2	...	...	...	[ 2]	...	...	...	...	2
	F	1	...	...	...	[ 1]	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	M	5	...	...	...	[ 5]	...	...	...	...	5
	F	6	1	...	...	[ 7]	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	M	1	...	...	...	[ 1]	3	1	...	...	5
	F	...	1	...	...	[ 1]	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ...	M	1	...	...	...	[ 1]	2	...	...	...	3
	F	2	...	...	1	[3]	...	...	...	...	3
Male		11	...	..	1	[12]	6	1	2	2	23
Female		10	2	...	1	[13]	1	1	1	1	17
Grand Totals		21	2	...	2	[25]	7	2	3	3	40

Table 10.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF SCHOOL
MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DEFECT	No. referred for treatment.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
		No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	No. referred for treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	
Skin					
Ringworm—					
Scalp .....	...	...	...	...
Body	1	...	...	...
Scabies	4	...	1	...	
Impetigo	24	...	...	...
Other Diseases (non-tubercular) ..	14	7	3	...	
Eye ...					
Blepharitis	3	1	3	...	
Corneal Opacities ...	...	...	...	1	
Defective Vision ...	92	62	7	1	
Squint	13	11	7	...	
Other conditions ...	...	...	1	...	
Ear					
Defective Hearing ...	7	3	2	3	
Otitis Media	8	3	1	...	
Other Ear Diseases..	77	...	4	...	
Nose and Throat					
Chronic Tonsilitis ...	48	98	6	2	
Adenoids	4	4	6	...	
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	25	12	1	...	
Other conditions ...	3	5	1	...	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular) ..					
	1	3	...	...
Heart and Circulation					
Heart Disease					
Organic	7	4	1	...	
Functional	4	10	...	1	
Anaemia	30	12	3	..	

Table 10.—continued.

Lungs					
Bronchitis	60	33	2	...	...
Other non-tubercular Diseases	1	4	...	...	...
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary					
Definite .....	...	1	...	...	...
Suspected	1	3	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary					
Glands	1	2	...	...	1
Bones and Joints	1	...	...	...	...
Other Forms .....	...	1	...	...	...
Nervous System					
Epilepsy	1	1	...	...	1
Chorea .....	..	2	...	...	...
Other conditions ...	4	1	...	...	3
Deformities					
Spinal Curvature ...	5	1	...	...	...
Other Forms	3	5	1	...	...
Other Defects and Diseases					
	15	17	6	...	4

Number of Normal Children 231 Boys 216 Girls.

Table 11.

SCUNTHORPE EYE CLINIC—1936.

(Dr. J. I. Rosie)

	Cases examined for first time.	Cases re- examined.
Number of Schoolchildren Examined	171	234
Number of Children below 5 Examined	21	1
Total Number of Children Refracted	168	224
Number of other Defects and Eye Diseases	23	9
Number of Cases for whom Spectacles were prescribed		290
Number of Cases who obtained Spectacles		209
Number of Adults examined for Lindsey Blind Society		9
Number of Adults examined for P.A. Committee		4

ANALYSIS OF ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

	Error of Refraction.	Cases examined for first time.	Cases re- examined.
Errors of Refraction without Squint	{ Hypermetropia	25	31
	{ Myopia	11	29
	{ Hypermetropic Astigmatism	43	44
	{ Myopic Astigmatism	21	23
	{ Mixed Astigmatism	10	26
Errors of Refraction with Squint	{ Hypermetropia	9	16
	{ Myopia	0	0
	{ Hypermetropic Astigmatism	20	23
	{ Myopic Astigmatism	0	0
	{ Mixed Astigmatism	1	5

ANALYSIS OF EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

Blepharitis	Hordeoluna	Conjunctivitis	Bleph. e. Conj.	Strumous Keratitis	Syphilitic Keratitis	Meibomian Cyst	Ptosis	Nystagmus	Congenital Cataract	Cong. Dislocation Lenses	Defective Iris
6	6	10	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2

Table 12.

Showing the number of **Infectious Diseases** notified by Medical Practitioners from **1930 to 1936.**

Disease	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	57	26	16	14	27	38	21
Erysipelas	32	12	28	26	13	26	18
Scarlet Fever	229	28	41	55	65	87	55
Enteric Fever .....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever	1	4	6	8	7	10	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	5	12	4	3	5	7
Poliomyelitis	4	...	2	...	...	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	47	42	53	41	40	31	63
Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	23	13	19	20	22	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	7	10	3	6	3	8
Measles	144	93	421	11	21	337	134
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	5	1	...	1	2	..
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	69	76	63	66	30	31	31
Chickenpox	218	105	182	12	2	...	7
German Measles	1	...	4	...	1	...	9
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	...	1	1	2	...	1	..
Polio Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	583	431	853	261	237	597	177

Table 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY DOCTORS, 1936.

DISEASE.	AGE INCIDENCE.												WARD INCIDENCE.							
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total	North	South	East	West	Central	Cases removed to Hospital	Total deaths
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	3	5	...	...	...	55	18	12	5	10	10	38	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	1	4	5	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	21	5	2	5	3	6	19	1
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(including Paratyphoid)																				
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	2	3	...
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	7	2	11	1	7	7	7	3	6	8	4	...
Pneumonia .....	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	39	11	1	6	4	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	8	...	...	24	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	25	39	11	24	35	1	...
Measles	5	14	18	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	1	3	2	...	...	2
German Measles	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	5	18	4	1	3	4	6	2	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Myelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	16	23	33	40	88	14	4	26	3	20	6	287	64	64	31	54	74	71	28

Table 14.

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Month	Diphtheria	Measles	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Mumps	German Measles	Dysentery	Malaria	Ophth. Neon.	Smallpox	Enceph. Leth.	Whooping Cough	Polio Myelitis	Cerebro- spinal Meningitis	Typhoid Fever
Jan.	3	2	3	13	7	1	1	..	..3	49	..	..	..1	..	..	17	..	..	..
Feb.	2	1	5	9	16	1	1	..	11	371	..	..	..1	..	..	17	..	..	..
Mar.	2	1	4	10	7	3	1	..	226	171	..	..	..1	..	..	15	..	..	..
April	1	..	3	1	8	..	..	..	10	25	..	..	..1	..	..	12	..	..	..
May	..	..	4	1	41	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..1	..	..	8	..	..	..
June	..	..	3	2	65	1	..	2	86	..	..	..	..1	..	..	12	..	..	..
July	1	9	1	3	5	1	..	2	35	..	..	..	..2	..	..	5	..	..	..
Aug.	3	26	1	4	2	3	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Sept.	2	11	3	1	12	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Oct.	3	38	3	3	11	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nov.	3	23	2	4	11	2	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec.	1	149	2	4	15	3	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Total	21	328	31	55	185	18	4	7	298	671	..	..	8	..	..	106	..	..	..

Table 15.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NURSE'S VISITS, 1936.

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever	55	147
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	24
Pneumonia	31	66
Diphtheria	21	41
Erysipelas	18	51
Whooping Cough	106	197
Chickenpox	185	419
Measles	328	797
German Measles	671	1059
Mumps	298	643
Puerperal Fever	4	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	13
Queries, Observations, Contacts ...	44	63
Discharging Eyes	2	99
Total	1760	3619

Table 16.

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens examined in the Public Health Department:

For Diphtheria Bacilli	213
For Tubercle Bacilli	53
Hairs for Fungi	1
For Venereal Diseases	53
For Streptococci	2
Other Examinations	11
Total	333

Specimens sent away for examination:

For Venereal Diseases (from private practitioners and V.D. Clinic)	501
For Widal Reaction	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	2
Fæces for Dysentery Bacilli	1
Urine for B. Coli	1
For Tubercle Bacilli (T.B. Dispensary)	85
Milk for Bacteriological and Biological examination	24
Total	616

Table 17.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	Notifications		New Cases		Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	1
5—10 „	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
10—15 „	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
15—20 „	4	6	1	...	...	1	...	...
20—25 „	3	10	2	1	1	3	2	...
25—35 „	9	10	1	1	3	2	1	...
35—45 „	7	3	2	1	2	...	...	...
45—55 „	6	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
55—65 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	32	11	9	8	7	6	2

Ratio of Non-notified Tuberculous Deaths to total Tuberculous Deaths equals 1 : 3.8. No known cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify have occurred. 6 cases of non-notified tuberculous deaths occurred.

Year.	Notifications		New Cases.		Deaths.			
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total		
1926 ...	44	...	37	...	81	...	20	...
1927 ...	54	...	29	...	83	...	21	...
1928 ...	36	...	21	...	57	...	15	...
1929 ...	37	...	31	...	68	...	18	...
1930 ...	47	...	21	...	68	...	17	...
1931 ...	42	...	23	...	65	...	30	...
1932 ...	53	...	13	...	66	...	21	...
1933 ...	41	...	19	...	60	...	24	...
1934 ...	40	...	20	...	60	...	26	...
1935 ...	31	...	22	...	53	...	18	...
1936 ...	63	...	20	...	83	...	15	...

Part 2.

Sanitation and Housing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. (Report by Mr. W. Farrar, Borough Engineer).

The water supply of the Borough is from underground sources and is derived from the Corporation's Water Undertakings at Risby Warren and Appleby and, in addition, there are bulk supplies taken from The North Lincolnshire Iron Co., Ltd., and the newly-formed North Lindsey Water Board.

The supply is constant, of good quality and satisfactory pressure, and has proved adequate for the needs of the Borough.

The work sanctioned by the North Lindsey Water Act, 1934, and the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Order of 1931, is now practically complete and the works will be taken over from the Scunthorpe Borough Council by the North Lindsey Water Board as from the appointed day which has been fixed provisionally for the 31st March, 1937.

As stated above the Corporation are obtaining water from this source as are also the other two constituent authorities mentioned in the Act.

The following new water mains were laid in 1936:—

234	Lin.	Yds.	6"	dia.	Glover Road.
40	"	"	4"	"	North Parade.
185	"	"	4"	"	Warwick Road.
300	"	"	4"	"	Stocks Hill Road.
130	"	"	4"	"	The Crofts.
570	"	"	6"	"	Doncaster Road.
200	"	"	4"	"	Sherwood Vale.
20	"	"	6"	"	New Road off Doncaster Road opposite Sherwood Vale.
170	"	"	4"	"	Portman Road.
100	"	"	4"	"	Buckingham Avenue.
290	"	"	4"	"	Peveril Avenue.
230	"	"	4"	"	Humber Crescent.
345	"	"	4"	"	Hamilton Road.
40	"	"	4"	"	Reginald Road.
235	"	"	4"	"	Holland Avenue.
125	"	"	4"	"	West Common Gardens.
120	"	"	6"	"	Scotter Road.
145	"	"	4"	"	Warley Road.
167	"	"	4"	"	Avon Road.

3,646 Lin. Yds.

All the new houses built in the Borough during 1936 have been connected to the Corporation's Water Supply and, in addition, 18 other houses not previously supplied have been connected to the Town Supply.

The total quantity of water consumed in the Borough for domestic purposes during the year ended 31st December, 1936, was 274,386,200 gallons, equal to 18.8 gallons per head per day, taking the population supplied at 39,888, and 51,840,000 gallons have been used for industrial purposes, equal to 3.6 gallons per head per day.

Rivers and Streams.

Bottesford Beck is the only stream of importance in the area. It drains water from the Ironstone Mines, receives sewage effluents from the Sewage Works and effluents from the various Iron and Steel Works.

The cleansing of the Beck has, up to the present, been carried out mainly by or at the expense of the Council and the Ironmasters, and to a small extent by riparian owners.

It is understood that Bottesford Beck has now been made a "Main River" and therefore comes under the direct control of the Trent Catchment Board.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Scunthorpe, Brumby and Ashby Sewage Disposal Works have all been well maintained and have dealt satisfactorily with the sewage from the drainage areas.

The method of treatment at the Scunthorpe and Ashby Works is by detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, and at Brumby is by settling tanks, percolating filters and land filtration.

Contracts for the new sewerage and sewage disposal works mentioned in the Medical Officer of Health's last annual report were placed during the year and work under the same is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Sewage Pumping Stations at Burringham Road, Ashby, Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe, and the Ejector Station at Frodingham have been in regular operation during the year and have given satisfactory service.

During 1936, 3,474 Lin. Yds. of new sewers were laid in various parts of the Borough.

The extensions to the sewers laid down in 1936 are as follows :—

270	Lin.	Yds.	9"	dia.	Portman Road.
210	"	"	6"	"	Holland Avenue.
230	"	"	9"	"	Sherwood Vale.
215	"	"	9"	"	New Road off South side of Doncaster Road.
180	"	"	9"	"	New Roads off Warley Road.
153	"	"	12"	"	Cottage Beck Road.
52	"	"	12"	"	Cliff Street.
14	"	"	9"	"	Cottage Beck Road.
197	"	"	9"	"	Warwick Road.
203	"	"	9"	"	Avon Road.
42	"	"	9"	"	Stratford Drive.
87	"	"	12"	"	Warwick Road to Fairmont Creseent.
230	"	"	9"	"	Humber Crescent.
226	"	"	12"	"	West Common Gardens.
100	"	"	9"	"	Hopkins Avenue.
1,065	"	"	15"	"	Grange Lane to Bottesford Road.
<hr/>					
3,474	Lin.	Yds.			
<hr/>					

The above new sewers are in addition to the new sewers in course of construction under the new sewage scheme.

Area.

The Area of the Borough is 7,895 acres.

Ministry of Health Inquiries.

The following Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health :—

15th December, 1936—Application for consent to borrow £1,525 for the purchase of land situate adjacent to Diversion Road, Carlton Street and Manley Street as a site for a Public Slaughterhouse and Cattle Market.

Housing.

Total Number of New Houses erected during 1936 :—

(1)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	82
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	By other Bodies or Persons...	...	...	...	...	...	607
							<hr/>
Total							689
							<hr/>

Number of Houses erected during the year with State Assistance under the Housing Acts (included in the above) :—

(1) By the Local Authority.	
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925..	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes, i.e. Housing Act 1930 ...	24
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	Nil
	<hr/> 24

Ward Distribution of the New Houses erected in 1936.

Ward.	By Local Authority.	By other Bodies or Persons.	Totals.
Park Ward	58	95	153
Crosby Ward	Nil	3	3
West Ward	Nil	111	111
Town Ward	Nil	—	—
East Ward	Nil	15	15
Brumby Ward	Nil	127	127
Frodingham Ward ...	Nil	192	192
Ashby Ward	24	64	88
	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 607	<hr/> 689

Type of Houses Erected.

Ward.	By Local Authority.		By other Bodies or Persons.	
	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.
Park Ward... ..	Nil	58	79	16
Crosby Ward ...	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
West Ward	Nil	Nil	111	Nil
Town Ward	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Ward	Nil	Nil	15	Nil
Brumby Ward ...	Nil	Nil	107	20
Frodingham Ward	Nil	Nil	102	90
Ashby Ward	Nil	24	46	18
	<hr/> Nil	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 463	<hr/> 144
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	82		607	
	<hr/>			
	689			

Notes re Houses Provided by the Local Authority.

The 58 houses above-mentioned were built by contract on the Crosby Housing Estate under Part III of the Housing Act, 1935, without State Assistance, and the 24 houses were also built by contract in Eyre Avenue, Bottesford Road, Ashby, under the Housing Act, 1930, to replace houses demolished.

Notes re Houses built by "Other Bodies or Persons."

These houses have been built in various parts of the Borough as shown in the ward distribution table, by Private Builders, without State Assistance. An interesting and pleasing feature of House building during the year has been the completion of 21 "Jubilee" Cottages built by the Appleby Frodingham Steel Company for retired ex-employees.

Loans under Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

During the year the Council decided to grant loans in respect of 205 houses and the total amount agreed to be advanced was £95,157. This brought the total sum which the Council agreed to lend under the said Acts to £153,521 10s. 0d. for 337 houses.

Future Policy with reference to General Housing Situation.

A scheme for the erection of 34 houses on the Crosby Housing Estate under the 1930 Act, to replace houses to be demolished, is in progress (by contract) and nearing completion. A further scheme for the erection—by contract—of 50 houses on the Crosby Housing Estate without State Assistance, has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and work on the roads and sewers is in progress.

The Council have also under consideration the building of a further number of houses on this Estate without State Assistance and also a further number of houses to re-house overcrowded families.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR (Mr. J. GALLACHER).

Conversions of Pail Closets.

During the year 37 Pail Closets were converted to water carriage under the Corporation's voluntary conversion scheme, and 19 were abolished due to the demolition of unfit houses. There are now within the Borough 192 pail closets, 125 of which are at present outside the sewered area, leaving 67 remaining to be converted. 49 of these are in the South Ward.

Since 1920 the Corporation have converted 3,236 privy pails to water carriage without having to take any statutory action. It is not anticipated that many of those remaining will be converted without statutory action. It is pleasing to note that the Public Health Act, 1936, which comes into force in October, 1937, gives the Corporation power to enforce conversion on payment of half cost! The work of persuading owners to convert voluntarily has been no easy task and has involved the expenditure of a great deal of the department's time. It can, however, be looked upon as an achievement.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (year ending 31st March, 1937).

Collection of House and Trade Refuse.

The continued activities of house builders has again been responsible for the expansion of this service. The density of the new houses varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 to the acre. They are generally of the semi-detached or detached type and, as the dustbins are at the rear of the houses and have to be carried to the street, the average length of carry to the refuse lorry is considerably increased. This has resulted in an increase in the cost. The town has no middens or ashpits. The method of storage is by galvanised iron dustbins, and the collection service provides for removal once each week.

Except on special occasions, such as bank holiday weeks, no refuse is collected on Saturdays. The men work a 42-hour week, are paid for bank holidays, and receive in addition one week's holiday annually.

The amount of refuse collected is 10,200 tons, an increase of 646 tons over last year. For some years past it has been the practice to weigh the whole of the refuse collected one week in every month, and on this weighing was based the estimated tonnage for the month. Owing to the commencement of a new tip in another part of the town this has not been practicable in the last part of the year, and the test weighings have not been so frequent. The Health Committee have acquired 46 acres of land for refuse disposal purposes and propose to erect thereon, in the near future, a cleansing depot which will include, amongst other things, a weighbridge. This will enable the department to give a more accurate statement of tonnage costs.

During the year every householder was circularised and asked to assist in the collection and disposal of waste paper by binding it into bundles and handing them to the collectors. There was a very good response to the appeal but much more could be done by householders in this way to help lower the cost of refuse disposal.

Trade refuse is collected weekly from persons who pay for this service. At the end of the financial year trade refuse was being removed from 104 premises. The income amounted to £157 1s. 6d. The basis of the charge is the number of bins (or the equivalent) of refuse removed. The rate is 4/4d. per bin per quarter for the first bin and 4/-d. per quarter for each additional bin. Special sacks are provided by the department for the collection of paper or other light combustible material.

Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

The bulk of the refuse collected is disposed of by what is now called "controlled tipping." This consists of tipping the refuse in layers not exceeding six feet in depth, packing it as tightly as possible, and sealing the whole of the exposed surfaces with soil.

For years the Corporation have experienced considerable difficulty in acquiring suitable sites at reasonable cost for refuse disposal purposes. This year they completed the purchase of 46 acres of land on the Brigg Road. The land is in the Central Ward and has easy access from all parts of the town. There is an abundance of good soil for covering purposes. Tipping was commenced here about October when the Winterton Road tip was completed. Tipping at the Yaddlethorpe brick pits ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town and in the area of the Brigg Rural Council) ceased as soon as possession of the Brigg Road land was obtained. The problem of tipping sites has now been solved for the next twenty years.

Waste paper is disposed of as far as is practicable by baling and selling to Paper Mills. Paper collected for baling and found to be unsuitable for that purpose is burnt along with the light combustible trade waste in an incinerator at the Winterton Road depot.

The Health department continues to dispose of Markets refuse and street sweepings without cost to the departments concerned.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

At the end of the year there were 192 pail closets within the Borough, 125 of which were outside the sewered area, and from which 190 tons of nightsoil were removed. It is disposed of by tipping into a specially constructed underground tank connected to the main outfall sewer.

Cleansing Costs.

A statement of costs checked and certified by the Borough Treasurer is given in Table 27 at the end of this report.

Public Conveniences.

There are five men's and two women's public conveniences which are controlled by the department. W.C. accommodation is provided in all of these except one. Wash-up accommodation is provided in three, these having full-time attendants. The Corporation is anxious to provide a convenience in the South Ward. Search for a suitable site for this continues.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these will be found in Tables 18, 19 and 20, at the end of the Report.

The total number of nuisances abated and improvements effected during the year is 2,960 against 3,031 in 1935, while 9,872 general inspections were made against 11,495 in 1935.

Smoke Abatement.

4 complaints were received of smoke nuisances. Most of these were in respect of small businesses and were made not so much on account of black smoke as to the bad diffusion of smoke due to low chimneys and other causes.

These complaints resulted in the issuing of 4 informal notices.

Shops Act, 1934.

The Corporation's Shop Inspector is engaged in carrying out work under this Act and has made inspections to discover shops insufficiently provided with means of ventilation, washing facilities, sanitary conveniences and means of heating. Notices have in many cases been served upon the shopkeepers in default, in consequence of which steps have been taken to have the deficiencies remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

(a) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

There are 26 Factories and 54 Workshops in the District. A total of 214 inspections were made to these premises.

(b) Bakehouses.

There are 20 Bakehouses within the District, none of which is underground. 41 inspections were made; no contraventions of Regulations were found.

(c) Offensive Trades.

Three offensive trades are carried on in the District, viz., fish frying, gut-seraping and tripe-boiling respectively. 125 inspections were made.

One application was made and granted to commence the business of fish frying at Monks Road, Priory Estate, Ashby. This is in the centre of a new housing estate. The premises were newly constructed. No complaints have been made during the year regarding any of these trades.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

At the end of the year there were 74 Vans and Sheds within the Borough against 95 last year. One camping site known as Drury's Field, Ashby, was purchased by the Corporation for the purpose of a playing field. Most of the 17 Vans encamped there removed to sites outside the Borough boundaries.

Although these dwellings are moveable it is not the intention of the owners to move them. Generally the persons who occupy them do so because they cannot afford to pay the rent of a proper house, others because, although they can afford it, do not want to move.

The largest aggregation of these dwellings is in the East Lane area (Central Ward). It is expected that the Corporation will deal with these under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, as a Clearance area.

Common Lodging House.

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the district with accommodation for 120 lodgers. It is situated in Manley Street and is known as the Assembly Rooms. The average number of occupants during the year is about 75. The premises are well kept and well adapted for the purpose. There has been no cause for complaint or action during the year.

Housing Act, 1930.

Since the Corporation commenced their Slum Clearance programme 157 dwellings have been dealt with as individual unfit houses not being repairable at reasonable expense. 72 have already been demolished, 2 have been closed and written undertakings to recondition have been accepted and carried out in respect of 23 dwellings. Of the remaining 60 houses, some are waiting for rehousing accommodation which the Corporation is providing, others are awaiting demolition, and in three cases written undertakings have been given to recondition as soon as rehousing accommodation is provided for the occupants of 3 adjoining houses which are to be demolished.

Although 157 houses have been scheduled as unfit, the Corporation's Rehousing programme provided for only 70 families. The reason for this is because as soon as the occupants knew that the properties were likely to be demolished, they sought their own accommodation, some by purchasing new houses, some by renting vacant houses, and others who were applicants for existing Corporation houses were granted tenancies when they became vacant. At the end of the year 34 other houses were in course of construction. These will be completed in the early part of 1937. The rents of the 1930 Act houses vary according to the means of the tenants, the lowest being let at 1/6d. per week. A statement of income has to be rendered periodically. Although the Act makes it the duty of a Local Authority to enquire, from time to time, into the means of the tenants it does not provide for the infliction of any penalties against persons making a false statement, which is no infrequent occurrence.

Housing Act, 1935 (Overcrowding).

The work of ascertaining the numbers of persons living in working-class dwellings within the Borough was started on the 1st January and finished on the 7th February. The enumerators engaged to carry out this work were afterwards engaged for a period of ten days in assisting the Sanitary Inspectors to measure up the definitely and possibly overcrowded houses. The information gathered as a result of the survey formed the basis of a report which was later presented to the Health Committee and is copied here in full.

The report recommended the provision of a number of 6 and 7 roomed houses for a number of families of from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 adults, which, in some cases, represented 13 persons. Since the report was prepared the Ministry of Health have issued a circular numbered 1539 and dated 7th May, 1936, suggesting rehousing standards for families of more than seven persons. The Corporation is now considering rehousing proposals based on this standard and will, no doubt, decide to build a special type of 4 and 5 bedroom houses for rehousing very large families.

Copy of Report Presented to Health Committee after completion of Enumeration.

The Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding.

Section one of the above Act makes it the duty of every local authority to cause an inspection to be made of their district with a view to ascertaining what dwellinghouses therein are overcrowded, and to propose and submit to the Minister of Health a report showing the result of the inspection, and of the necessary action which the local authority propose to take. The Act creates a legal standard of overcrowding and it is upon this standard that the degree of overcrowding must be based.

In December, 1935, the Council gave authority for the employment of sufficient temporary staff to carry out the preliminary enquiries known as Survey "A". Six men were appointed. They commenced duties on the 1st January, 1936, and 5 of them terminated their duties on the 16th February, 1936. The sixth man, whose duties were confined to the office, was employed until the 14th March, 1936.

The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 1st January, 1936, and, with a few exceptions, was completed on the 7th February, 1936. From this date to the 16th February the enumerators were employed in assisting the Sanitary Inspectors in measuring up the houses that were found to be definitely or possibly overcrowded in the preliminary enumeration.

For filing purpose the records have been separated as follows:—(1) North Ward, (2) South Ward, (3) East Ward, (4) West Ward, (5) Central Ward, (6) Houses owned by

Council, (7) Houses scheduled for demolition, (8) Tents, vans and sheds. Form "C", i.e., official summary of results obtained, has been completed in respect of each of these sections or classifications, and also for the area as a whole. The following tabulated statement shows the result of the Survey.

Area	Un-crowded families	Over crowded families	Total Number of families	% of over-crowding	Houses likely to be over-crowded in next 2 years	Remarks
1. North Ward ...	1649	12	1661	0.722	1	
2. South Ward ...	1725	21	1746	1.202	5	
3. East Ward ...	1135	10	1145	0.872	5	
4. West Ward ...	1970	9	1979	0.454	3	
5. Central Ward .	2412	32	2444	1.308	9	
6. Council houses	937	18	955	1.885	5	
7. Houses in slum clearance programme	51	12	63	1.905	7	*See note below.
8. Caravans and sheds	29	43	72	59.72	—	*See note below.
9. TOTALS	9908	157	10065	1.599	35	

***Note.**

Column 7. The Council have let contracts for the erection of 58 houses to re-house these families. Of the remaining 5 houses, only one of which is overcrowded, they have accepted a written undertaking to recondition 3 houses and in the remaining two cases to demolish in 1938.

Column 8. Of the 43 families found to be overcrowded, 20 are genuine showmen or itinerant hawkers, who, whilst making Scunthorpe their home or base, travel about the country at various periods of the year.

Causes of Overcrowding.

In 32 cases the overcrowding is due to two or more families living in one house and in two cases it is due to the keeping of lodgers. In the remaining 123 cases the overcrowding is due to the families being too large for the houses. (In two of these cases the overcrowding is accentuated by the keeping of lodgers, but if these were removed the houses would still be overcrowded). The 123 cases include 43 families living in vans and sheds. With the exception of 20 families living in caravans, etc., who are genuine travellers these families are permanent residents in the area and are occupying these dwellings generally because they cannot get other accommodation at a rent they can afford to pay. The same can be said for most of the remaining cases of overcrowding. Of the 35 cases of houses likely to be overcrowded within the next two years, 14 are occupied by two or

more families, one has a lodger in occupation and the remainder are occupied by members of one family. In all cases the overcrowding will be caused by either a child reaching the age of 10 years or an infant reaching the age of 1 year.

Unoccupied Houses Suitable for Occupation by the Working Classes.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of houses vacant at the time when the preliminary enumeration was carried out. In the cases of houses listed as "new houses which have never been occupied" are included houses on the point of completion, i.e., houses that were "plastered out" and had windows glazed.

	Houses fit for Occupation	New Houses which have never been occupied	Houses in slum clearance programme	Remarks
Ward				
North ..	12	nil	nil	In addition to these houses there are 10 vacant houses which are not suitable for occupation by members of the working classes, i.e., they have too high a rateable value or are attached to business premises.
South ...	30	22	1	
East ...	9	2	4	
West ...	15	23	—	
Central ...	22	65	2	
Council houses ...	nil	8	nil	
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Total number of vacant houses fit for occupation by members of the working classes = 208.

Although these houses are fit for occupation by members of the working classes they are not generally available on account of (a) the vacant new houses are chiefly for sale, (b) where any houses either new or old are "To Let" the rents, which vary from 12/6 to 18/6 per week plus rates, are beyond the means of the overcrowded families. The rateable values of these houses vary from between £14 to £20 per annum. The majority are about £16 per annum.

Circumstances Which Are Likely To Cause Further Overcrowding In The Near Future.

It is the intention of one of the iron and steel firms in the district to demolish 61 bungalows at Santon to make room for industrial development. Since the survey was completed the tenants have been given notice to quit, and many of the houses are now vacant. These houses, which were erected about 20 years ago, are all fit for habitation.

Circumstances Which are Likely To Alleviate Overcrowding In The Near Future.

Council Houses (Housing Act, 1930).

At the time of the survey the Council had 24 houses in course of erection under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, and in April, 1936, a tender was accepted for the erection of a further 31 houses under the same Act. Included in the latter contract are two 5 bedroom and 8 four bedroom houses. The erection of these houses will abate the overcrowding in the 17 cases included in the tabulated statement (column 7) on page 59.

Council Houses other than Slum Clearance Houses.

In addition to the foregoing the Council had in course of erection 42 other houses on the Crosby Estate.

Erection of Houses by Private Enterprise.

At the end of February, 1936, there were in course of erection within the Urban District 253 houses, 114 of which it is estimated were completed and included in the table of vacant houses on page 60 of this report. This leaves a balance of 139 house in courses of construction at the end of February 1936.

Special Circumstances which might be taken into consideration when forming Rehousing Proposals.

Subtenants. (a) The survey reveals that although there were only 32 cases of overcrowding due to two or more families living in one house, there are 226 other houses in the district which were built to accommodate one family only that have two in occupation and 5 houses that have three families. In most of these cases the families have either to share with each other the cooking, washing, food store, coal-house and other conveniences, or share part of these and use their living rooms (which in the case of subtenants is usually the parlour) to store their food, coals and for cooking purposes. If the standard of housing is to be taken into consideration, the case of the families living as subtenants of other tenants should be taken into account.

Caravans and Sheds. (b) In addition to the 43 cases of overcrowding in caravans and sheds set out in the table on page 59, there are 29 cases of families living in vans and sheds that are not overcrowded according to the standards laid down in the Act of 1935. Most of these are in the East Lane Area (Central Ward). Your attention has twice been directed to the circumstances under which these people live, but until the coming into force of the Act of 1935, vans and sheds have not been easy to deal with. Under the provisions of Section 80 of the Act of 1935 the Local Authority are now empowered to include under Part 1 of the Act of 1930 and of part two of that Act relating to dwelling houses, any hut, tent, caravan or other temporary or moveable structure which is used for human habitation and has been in the same enclosure for a period of two years next before action is taken under those provisions, in like manner as if it had been a building or dwellinghouse.

The Council should now consider whether they propose to deal with these dwellings under the provisions of the Act of 1930 or whether they will consider making provision for them when framing their proposals under the Act of 1935. If dealt with under the provisions of the Act of 1930, the Council will be required to contribute as a subsidy a sum of £3 15s. 0d. per house per annum for a period of 40 years. If these dwellings are not dealt with under the Act of 1930, there is always the danger of them being re-occupied when they become vacant, whereas if dealt with under this Act, the Council can insist on the dwellings being demolished or otherwise prevent their re-occupation.

Rehousing Programme.

When formulating any programme to rehouse overcrowded families and the prevention of overcrowding in the future, regard should be had to the following points:—

(a) Causes of present and possible overcrowding in next two years.

(b) Accommodation in working class houses at present vacant.

(c) The removal from or exchanging of small overcrowded houses for larger ones that at present are occupied by small families.

(d) The number of working class dwellings at present in course of erection including Council houses and Council houses for which contracts have been "let" or a scheme prepared.

(e) The increase in population as represented by (1) Births, (2) Families moving into the district, (3) any other circumstance such as the demolition of habitable dwellings for business or works development.

(f) Any other condition or circumstances which though not responsible for any overcrowding at the present, create bad housing conditions or are likely to lead to overcrowding; i.e., two or more families living in houses intended only to house one family, and uncrowded families living in vans and sheds.

(a) Causes of Present and Possible Overcrowding in Next Two Years.

The following table sets out the number of families that are overcrowded or likely to be overcrowded in the next two years, together with the sizes of the overcrowded families. In the cases of the **houses likely to be overcrowded in the next two years**, the actual size of the family at the present is one less (adult) than that given in the table. This has been done in order to estimate, within reasonable limits, the type of house that would be required to prevent overcrowding. At the bottom of the table is given the number of houses of the various sizes required to abate the overcrowding. **As provision has already been made for rehousing all the cases of overcrowding in houses in slum clearance** houses they are omitted from the table.

OVERCROWDING.

Possible in next
2 years due to
children reaching
the ages of 1 and
10 years.

Present.

Allocation.	No. OF OCCUPANTS IN TERMS OF ADULTS.																				TOTAL	REMARKS.	Total No. of overcrowded or possible overcrowded houses.		
	11	10½	10	9½	9	8½	8	7½	7	6½	6	5½	5	4½	4	3½	3	2½	2	1½				1	
No. of families too large for house.	1	1	4	5	7	5	8	9	8	8	4	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	68	+ 2 houses with lodgers	...	= 70
Tents, vans and sheds.													2	...	2	...	6	2	6	1	4	23	+ 20 genuine travellers	...	= 43
Houses with 2 or more families.											3	3	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	...	...	31	+ 1 house with 2 lodgers	...	= 32
No. of families too large for house.	...	1	3	2	3	1	...	1	2	1												14	An allowance of one is made over existing No. of adults to estimate the No. of rooms required. + 3 houses with lodgers ... = 28		
Houses with 2 or more families.									2	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	11			
TOTALS.	1	2	7	7	10	6	8	10	12	9	8	7	11	5	8	5	11	5	10	1	4	147	+ 19 houses included in slum clearance programme	...	= 19
Total No. of over-crowded families to be provided for	10			23			39				39				36						147	192			
Type of house required, i.e., rooms. required.	7 Rooms			6 Rooms			5 Rooms				5 Rooms				4 Rooms										

Of the 10 cases that required a seven-roomed house one family has since been reduced to 9 (2 adults died) and they have been accommodated in a 6-roomed Council house, one case of a widow and family living with widowed mother in a Council house has been given an additional Council house, and in the other case two of the family have been married and one daughter gone into domestic service. This reduces the total number of seven-roomed houses required to 7.

(b) Accommodation in Working Class Houses at present Vacant.

Although there were 221 unoccupied houses at the end of February, 13 of these were houses which were not suitable for occupation by the working classes. The following table sets out particulars of the numbers of vacant working class dwellings together with the sizes of the families they are capable of accommodating on the basis of the standard laid down in the Act. It must be pointed out that in the case of the 3 houses shown to be capable of accommodating families of 10 to 11 adults they have 3 living rooms and only 4 bedrooms. In the cases of the 9 houses shown as being capable of accommodating families of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ adults these have three living rooms and 3 bedrooms and six have 2 living rooms and four bedrooms.

UNOCCUPIED HOUSES FIT FOR OCCUPATION BY MEMBERS OF THE WORKING CLASSES. (END OF FEBRUARY, 1936).

	No. OF OCCUPANTS HOUSES WILL ACCOMMODATE.														TOTAL.	REMARKS.							
	adults. 11 10½ 10			adults. 9½ 9 8½			adults. 8 7½ 7 6½				adults. 6 5½ 5 4½			adults. 4 3½ 3 2½ 2			adults. 1½ 1						
No. of houses which have previously been occupied.	3			10			55				18			2			...			...		88	The 3 houses capable of accommodating 10—11 adults are 4 bedroom 3 livingroom houses. Of the ten houses capable of accommodating 8½—9½ adults 2 have 4 bedrooms and 8 have 3 bedrooms.
No. of new houses which have never been occupied.	...			9			81				22											122	Of the 9 houses capable of accommodating 8½—9½ adults only 3 have 4 bedrooms.
No. of new council houses which have never been occupied.														8								8	
	3			19			136				40			10			...			...		208	

(c) The Removal From or Exchanging of Tenants of Small Overcrowded Houses.

Whilst it is not anticipated that private property owners generally will readily agree to the exchanging of the tenants of houses with small families for tenants of smaller houses with larger families, it may be possible for the Council to arrange with property owners to re-house some of the smaller overcrowded families in houses that the Council have set free by re-housing larger overcrowded families. It may also be advisable that the Housing and Health Committees of the Council should co-operate in relieving cases of overcrowding in privately owned houses by effecting their removal into the existing larger type of Council house and re-housing the families thus displaced in smaller Council houses.

(d) The Number of Working Class Dwellings at present in Course of Erection including Council Houses and Council Houses for which Contracts have been "Let" or Scheme Prepared (excluding Slum Clearance Houses).

At the end of February there were in course of erection:—

Houses by private enterprise (chiefly 3 bedroom Parlour houses)	139
By Council (3 bedroom, non-parlour houses)	42
	<hr/>
	181
	<hr/>

In addition, the Council have prepared a scheme for the erection of a further 50 3-bedroom non-parlour houses. (Application has already been made to the Ministry of Health for authority to borrow the necessary monies).

(e) Increases in the Population or Abnormal Circumstances likely to cause further Overcrowding in the Near Future.

The survey shows that the population of the district is 38,235. Of these 310 are permanent residents in hotels, institutions, etc., leaving 37,935 living in 9,801 dwellings. This is an average of 3.87 per inhabited dwelling. The population in 1929 was 31,880. The increase in six years equals 6,355 or an average of 1,059 per year. To provide for 1,059 persons per year at an average density of 3.87 persons per house, 273 per year would have to be provided, but, as the population increases, the number of persons to be provided for annually will be above the average previously quoted, and it will therefore be necessary to allow for more than 273 per year to be provided for ordinary increases in population.

(f) Any other Condition or Circumstances which though not responsible for any Overcrowding at present, create bad Housing conditions or are likely to lead to Overcrowding, i.e., Two or More Families living in Houses intended only to House One Family, and Uncrowded Families living in Vans and Sheds.

(1) There are 236 families who, although not living in overcrowded conditions, are living as subtenants in houses originally intended to accomodate one family only. Most of these families occupy these rooms because they cannot obtain a house at a rent they can afford to pay. The circumstances under which they live are not good and are generally below the level of the circumstances obtaining in ordinary working class families in the district.

(2) There are 29 families who although not overcrowded are living in unsatisfactory conditions in vans and sheds. Most of these people live in these places because they cannot afford to pay the rents of houses which are vacant, or on account of the fact that years ago they invested their savings in buying the vans and sheds they now occupy and do not want to lose them.

It is suggested that when framing re-housing proposals some regard should be paid to the requirements of these 255 families. Paragraph 38, page 17 of the Ministry of Health Memorandum "D" (Housing Act, 1935) says "Special attention is drawn to the requirement that, in selecting tenants for houses to which the Housing Revenue Account relates, **reasonable preference** should be given to persons occupying insanitary or overcrowded houses, to large families, or **to persons living under unsatisfactory conditions**. This requirement must be read with the new generalisation of the power of a local authority to grant in suitable cases rebates from their standard rents. The power will be of special service as a means of dealing with a person whose housing conditions are such as to require the provision of alternative accommodation **but whose means are insufficient to enable him to meet the standard rent of any available house.**

Summary and General Conclusion.

Total number of overcrowded families:—

Requiring re-housing accommodation within the next 2 years	= 147
Less 3 cases which have been abated ...	= 144
Total number of unoccupied houses fit for occupation by members of the working classes	= 208
Excess of vacant (working class) houses over overcrowded families	= 64
No. of overcrowded families requiring 7-roomed houses	= 7

*No. of vacant seven-roomed houses =	3
No. of seven-roomed houses required =	4
No. of overcrowded families requiring 6-roomed houses =	23
*No. of vacant six-roomed houses =	19
No. of six-roomed houses required =	4
*Note. The vacant houses are all privately owned and the rents are beyond the means of the overcrowded families. It is therefore advisable to estimate the requirements on 7 seven-roomed houses and 23 six-roomed houses.	
No. of overcrowded families requiring 5-roomed houses =	39
No. of vacant 5-roomed houses =	136
Excess of vacant 5-roomed houses =	97
No. of overcrowded families requiring 4-roomed houses =	39
No. of vacant 4-roomed houses =	40
Excess of vacant 4-roomed houses =	1
No. of overcrowded families requiring 3-roomed houses =	36
No. of vacant 3-roomed houses =	10
Shortage of 3-roomed houses =	26

If the Council provide 7 seven and 23 six-roomed houses, it should be possible for the remaining cases of overcrowding to be dealt with by exchanges.

In addition to the above regard should be paid to the 265 families who are either living as subtenants (236) or living in caravans, sheds, etc. (29).

Additional Information Obtained by the Survey.

No. of detached or semi-detached houses in the district =	4,455
% of detached or semi-detached houses in the district =	44.8%
No. of owner-occupiers =	3,770
% of owner-occupiers =	39%
No. of male lodgers in the district =	1,159
No. of female lodgers in the district =	211
No. of domestic servants residing with employers =	178
No. of families of 2 adults =	2,254
No. of families of 2 adults and one child =	1,062
% of families of 2 adults =	22.3%
% of families of 2 adults and one child =	10.5%

OVERCROWDING SURVEY, REPORT (Form C).

No. of "persons" in family.	No. of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of the column.																										TOTALS—families.				
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14 or over	Over- crowded.	Un- crowded.	Grand Total
1	4		26	4	15	8		23		4		45				88	1		12			6							4	232	236
$1\frac{1}{2}$		1			2							2				2													1	6	7
2		6	10	2	127	46	2	95		11	1	498	1			1233			171			45				5		1	16	2238	2254
$2\frac{1}{2}$		1	3	2	10	43	1	45	5	12		321				566			42			9					2		6	1056	1062
3		5	2	3	4	19	1	80	6	12		416			1	1247			183			68				15	6	14	2054	2068	
$3\frac{1}{2}$			1		1	4	1	28	2	5		201				361			33			15				1	1	6	648	654	
4		1	1	2	2	4	1	13	9	22		289	2	2	1	866			123			55				12	9	11	1403	1414	
$4\frac{1}{2}$						2	1	4		4	1	100	1	2		280	1	1	41			10				2	2	7	445	452	
5						1	1	1	6	2	1	151	1	1	4	500	2		76	1		34				10	5	9	788	797	
$5\frac{1}{2}$						1				6		45	1	1	6	148			36			6				2	1	7	246	253	
6								2		4	4	15	8	8	19	222	3	2	59			20				4	6	10	366	376	
$6\frac{1}{2}$										2	2	5	4	7	5	74			14	1		3						9	108	117	
7		1										7	2	2	6	102		1	29			9				2	5	10	156	166	
$7\frac{1}{2}$					1					1		4	3	1	5	48	1	3	6		1	5				1	1	1	10	71	81
8										1		3		2	4	7	5	12	10	3	1	3					1	10	42	52	
$8\frac{1}{2}$										1				1		2	3	3	5	1	1	4	1					4	18	22	
9										1		2			1	3	1	4	6			7				1	1	8	19	27	
$9\frac{1}{2}$																	1	5	4	1		4				1		6	10	16	
10															1		3		2									6	....	6
$10\frac{1}{2}$																	1			1								2	....	2
11																			1					1				1	1	2	
$11\frac{1}{2}$																												1		1	1
12																															
Uncrowded			26	6	154	116	5	284	22	72	3	2083	18	23	47	5744	16	26	850	7	3	303	1	1	58	40	9908
Overcrowded	4	15	17	7	8	12	3	7	6	16	6	21	5	4	6	5	6	5	3	1	157
Total	4	15	43	13	162	128	8	291	28	88	9	2104	23	27	53	5749	22	31	853	8	3	303	1	1	58	40	10065

All families below the stepped black line are overcrowded. The further left of this line the more serious is the overcrowding.
The families to the right of the stepped black line are uncrowded. The nearer they are to the stepped black line the nearer they are to being overcrowded.

Measurement of all Working-class Houses in the district for " Permitted Numbers."

As the Minister of Health fixed July 1st, 1936, to be the day when it was the duty of landlords to insert in the rent books of all working-class dwellings the number of persons permitted to sleep therein, the measurement of all working-class dwellings was commenced on the 1st July and was not completed at the end of the year. Two men and two boys were engaged specially for this purpose. A type-written pamphlet giving a summary of the principal requirements of the Act was left at every house measured. When the work was first commenced there appeared to be a fairly general resentment on the part of the tenants to allow the measuring to be done, but this gradually died away and with one or two exceptions the work proceeded smoothly and without offence.

Abatement of Overcrowding.

The following is a statement showing the position of overcrowding at the end of the year :—

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------|
| (a) | (1) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year | 104 |
| | (2) | Number of families dwelling therein | 118 |
| | (3) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 802 |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 33 |
| (c) | (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding rehoused by the Corporation during the year | 9 |
| | (2) | Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | 70 |
| | (3) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved by Slum Clearance rehousing | 5 |
| | (4) | Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | 24 |
| | (5) | Number of cases of overcrowding abated in Corporation houses | 4 |
| | (6) | Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | 31 |
| (d) | | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | none |
| (e) | Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions in the area. | | |

At the end of the year the Corporation was considering the erection of 30 large houses to accommodate families ranging from 8 to 13 persons. It is anticipated that work will be commenced on these in the coming year. Although more than 30 large houses are required the Corporation feel that the erection of a greater number of say five-bedroomed houses at the moment is not desirable on account of the ever-changing conditions and the possibility that some of these houses when erected might not be needed. The erection of these houses will relieve some of the worst cases of overcrowding in the district and will also ease the conditions in the cases of the overcrowded smaller families by rehousing in the dwellings released by the movement of the very large families.



The problem of the overcrowded owner-occupier is going to be a difficult one to solve. There are approximately 20 of these cases in the district, two of which present further difficulties because they earn their livelihood by running small businesses at their homes. Some of the owner-occupiers have indicated a willingness to accept a larger house if the Corporation provide them with one, whilst others firmly refuse to consider removal from their overcrowded houses. In some of these cases the owner-occupiers purchased houses after the preliminary enumeration was made thinking they were abating the overcrowding and without seeking advice from the Health Department. As it is the duty of an owner to inquire into the age, sex and number of a family before he allows a new tenant to occupy a house, so it should be the duty of a builder or the person selling a house to a purchaser to state the maximum number of persons who may be allowed to live in it.

There is one case in the district of an overcrowded farm cottage with a family of 9 persons, equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ adults, living in a house the permitted number of which is 5. It was proposed to the farmer that two of the farm cottages should be made into one for this family and the owners should build a new cottage for a smaller family. Nothing further had been done at the end of the year.

The Corporation had under construction at the end of the year, for "Slum Clearance" purposes, 34 houses 8 of which were of the 4-bedroom and 2 of the 5-bedroom type. When these are completed it will relieve all the overcrowding cases in their "Slum Clearance" houses.

Demolition of Habitable Houses.

During the year sixty-one bungalows erected about 20 years ago at Santon were demolished to make room for industrial development. Many of the tenants were rehoused by the Corporation. Although the dwellings were in a habitable condition their situation was unsuitable and undesirable on account of their very close proximity to batteries of coke-ovens belonging to the steel works.

Other Circumstances likely to cause Overcrowding in the near future.

Owing to the prosperity of the steel industry and the extensions that are taking place at local steel works it is very possible that many families will migrate into the district during the coming year. One firm of Public Works Contractors, who have secured contracts for the extension of a steel works, have proposed the erection of temporary wooden dwellings to house some of their workmen and intimated that they would be employing several hundreds of workmen. Whilst it is appreciated that the men must have somewhere to live, it is hoped that there will be no large scale programme suggested for this type of dwelling and that if permission is given for their erection it will be for a strictly limited period, and with proper safeguards for the health and comfort of the occupiers.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year reports were received of infestations of bed bugs concerning thirty-three houses. In all cases the Corporation arranged for the houses to be sprayed with insecticide and afterwards fumigated with some of the proprietary brands of fumigators specially made for the purpose. In four cases it was found necessary to carry out the spraying and fumigating twice. In addition to treating the affected houses the tenants are given type-written advice concerning bugs and how to eradicate them. The owners are also interviewed and given advice. In the case of the worst infestations the owners are asked to remove all skirting boards, back moulding, etc., and to remove all wall-papers, to cut out all cracks and crevices in the plaster and to take up floor boards after a room has been sprayed but before fumigation is carried out.

There were no cases of bugs reported in Corporation houses. If the Corporation Estate Agent has any reason to suspect that a prospective tenant of a Corporation house is likely to import bugs into a Corporation house, he issues to them a type-written circular advising them to seek the assistance of the Health Department and warning them that the key of the new house will only be handed to them after the Health Department is satisfied, by inspection on the morning of removal, that all furniture and other goods are clean and free from vermin.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

(a) Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are within the Borough 20 premises registered for the sale of milk by retail, and eleven persons registered as wholesale producers of milk. Only one person within the district is licensed to produce accredited milk. During the year one wholesale producer retired from the business and his successor did not continue milk production. Forty-eight inspections were made regarding the milk shops and 41 regarding the producers' premises.

(b) Veterinary Inspections.

Four veterinary inspections of the milch cows were carried out during the year. The total number of cows examined was 434, or an average of 108.5 per inspection and equal to 9.8 cows per producer, as against 7.9 cows per producer last year. The Veterinary Inspector found three cows to be suffering from tuberculous affections of the udder. These were ordered to be slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1925 and the Veterinary Inspector's diagnosis was confirmed.

(c) Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Milk.

The undermentioned samples of milk were collected and sent to the University of Sheffield for bacteriological examination and for guinea pig inoculation tests for tuberculosis. All samples were packed in ice and delivered to the bacteriologist the same day as collected from the milk dealers. The samples of graded milks were selected at random from retailers and delivered to the bacteriologist in the sealed bottles as supplied to the public.

Grade A (T.T.)	...	...	...	...	...	3	samples
Grade A	...	...	...	...	...	7	„
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Raw Milk	...	...	...	...	...	11	„
Total						24	„

The results of the Bacteriological examinations are given in Table 22.

Of the 24 samples sent, one was found to show definite evidence of Tuberculosis. This was a Grade A sample. The County Council were notified by telephone immediately the result was known. They sent their Veterinary Inspector immediately to the farm on which the milk was produced. He found one cow which he suspected of having Tuberculosis. This was slaughtered and the diagnosis confirmed.

(d) Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923-1936.

The following licences were granted during the year :—

To bottle and sell Grade A (T.T.)	...	...	...	1
To sell Grade A	...	...	...	1
To Pasteurise milk	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Slaughterhouses.

The Local Authority own, manage and maintain one Public Slaughterhouse in the Borough in which 34.6% of the total animals slaughtered within the district were dealt with. The remaining 65.4% were slaughtered in 12 private slaughterhouses which are licensed annually by the Borough Council. Although no distinction has been made in the records between cows, bullocks, heifers, etc., in relation to the number of cattle slaughtered it is estimated that the quantity of cows dealt with as against other cattle is equal to about 23%. The general slaughtering of cows is confined to about 3 butchers one of which has a fairly large retail market trade in Scunthorpe and an adjacent Borough.

With two exceptions the general standard of all the slaughterhouses, including the municipal one, is very poor. Of the two exceptions, one, can only be described as "fair."

Owing to the great congestion and the absence of hanging room and appliances at the Public Abattoir the Corporation decided, as a temporary measure, to extend the cooling room and to install proper overhead hanging equipment. This work was completed just before the Christmas rush. The Local Authority have acquired a site, subject to the consent of the Ministry of Health, for the erection of a new Public Abattoir, the plans of which are being prepared by the Borough Engineer. It is expected that the contemplated works will be started in the coming year.

Particulars of the number of animals slaughtered and examined and the amount of meat surrendered after inspection will be found in Tables 23 and 24. As pointed out previously the figures relating to cows on Table 23 are estimates only.

The percentage of the total animals killed that were examined is as follows—Beast 100%, sheep 98.57%, pigs 98.98%, calves 100%. The percentage of all animals examined is 98.99%. The work of meat inspection absorbs a great amount of time and necessitates working very late at night during the early part of the week on account of the insufficiency of slaughtering accommodation in the Public Slaughterhouse. It is anticipated that when the new Public Abattoir is completed that definite hours of slaughtering will be laid down which will restrict slaughtering to reasonable hours.

(b) Butchers' Shops, Market Stalls and Food preparing premises.

Butchers' shops and food preparing premises are visited from time to time with a view to the detection of unfit food and in regard to general cleanliness and suitability. It is pleasing to record that almost every butcher's shop in the area has now its own electric refrigerator fitted.

The market stalls are inspected regularly on Friday and Saturday each week, both during the day and evening. Some of the stall holders have installed electric refrigerators.

(c) Public Health Act, 1875 (Section 116).

As a result of the inspections mentioned in the preceding paragraphs (a and b) there were two formal seizures of diseased meat. The Corporation instructed the Town Clerk to institute Police Court proceedings for the recovery of penalties for

- (a) Exposing for sale on a stall in the public market beef which was diseased and unfit for the food of man,
- (b) Depositing for the purpose of sale in a room at the rear of a shop beef which was diseased and unfit for the food of man.

Although the seizures were effected in October the Police Court proceedings were not concluded in the year under review.

(d) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are 86 licensed Slaughtermen in the district, an increase of 6 over last year.

(e) Bacterial Examination of Food.

Milk is sent to the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, University of Sheffield, for bacterial count, the presence of B. Coli and for guinea pig inoculation tests for the presence of Tuberculosis. The results of these tests are given elsewhere in the report.

Table 18.

IMPROVEMENTS.

HOUSING.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Eaves, gutters and fall pipes renewed, etc.	17	60	27	50	7	161
Roofs repaired	8	83	13	27	13	144
Yard paving repaired	7	34	21	10	17	89
House floors repaired	2	38	11	20	5	76
Dampness excluded	16	53	17	26	5	117
W.C. Flushing tanks repaired	3	25	12	8	2	50
Yards cleansed	1	...	...	...	...	1
Houses cleansed	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from animals .....	...	2	1	1	2	6
Accumulation of manure .....	...	1	1	...	2	4
Offensive accumulations .....	...	2	3	3	2	10
New sinks fixed .....	...	13	...	...	...	13
Sink waste pipes repaired	2	14	...	2	...	18
Pumps repaired	1	...	2	...	...	3
Houses supplied with towns water (includes new houses)	157	15	114	319	90	695
General defects remedied	42	346	77	118	57	640
Overcrowding abated	13	6	4	21	30	74
New W.C. basins fixed	2	3	1	4	...	10
New W.C. structures built ....	...	1	2	...	1	4
Smoke nuisances dealt with ...	...	2	1	...	1	4
New dustbins provided	65	46	55	37	37	260
New privy pails .....	...	...	...	2	4	6
Inspection chambers provided .	1	5	2	1	1	10
Drains repaired or amended ...	7	13	16	9	6	51
Drains cleansed	43	228	102	40	19	432
Drains reconstructed .....	...	2	...	...	...	2
New drains inspected	8	11	12	5	6	42
Pail closets converted to W.C.s	4	4	3	8	14	37

Table 19.

WORKSHOPS IN BOROUGH, 1936.

Boot Repairing	11
Plumbers	4
Dressmakers and Milliners	3
Tailors	7
Joiners	2
Saddlers	2
Monumental Masons	4
Upholstering	1
Cycle Repairing	5
Tinsmith	1
Watch Repairers	1
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights	3
Garage	9
Galvanising Plant	1
	—
	54
	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Inspections made	56
Notices ... ..	...
Cleansed and Limewashed	2
Other Defects remedied ... ..	...

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Number of Inspections .....	...	...	...	...	...	9872
„ „ Nuisances abated. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2960
„ „ Informal Notices..	39	92	147	78	104	460
„ „ Statutory „ ..	8	35	36	23	25	127
„ „ Warning letters...	1	1	6	3	8	19
Complaints received	13	15	37	27	15	107
Total Number of Nuisances during year:—						
(1) Abated as result of informal action ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2648
(2) Reported to Council						
Statutory Notices issued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	127
Statutory Notices not issued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	164

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Overcrowding	74	...
Smoke ... ..	...	4
Accumulations of Refuse	8	2
Foul Ditches ... ..	...	...
Foul Pigs and other animals ... ..	...	...
Dampness	73	44
Yards repaired or repaved	64	25
Other nuisances	2429	237

Table 20.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Beds disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Beds disinfected or destroyed for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rooms disinfected for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Blankets and Sheets, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Pillows and Bolsters disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Articles of clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Total—disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Number of houses with pail closets in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Number of pail closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of houses with water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9774
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

Drains.

Drains examined, tested and exposed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493
Waste pipes, rain water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	161
Drains reconstructed	2

Sewers.

New lengths of sewers laid	3474 yards
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DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS
AND MILKSHOPS.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowsheds on register	11
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of milch cows in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of milk shops on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Table 21.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	689
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
1. By Local Authority	82
2. By other bodies or persons	607

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1610
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3742

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing consolidated Regulations, 1925)	20
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	225

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	2
---	---

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	18
---	----

2. Remedy of Defects during Year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	513
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

Table 21—continued.

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	138
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	101
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	37

C—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	23

D—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Table 22.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES, 1936.

Date.	Nature of Sample.	Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli.	Presence of Tubercle Bacilli (biological test).	Remarks
13-3-36	Grade A.	8,600.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent	Satisfactory.
	Grade A.	560.0	Absent.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Pasteurised.	30,000.0	Absent.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Raw.	6,500.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Grade A.(T.T.)	1,800.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Raw.	73,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.
	Raw. over 2,000,000.0		Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Retailer warned.
	Raw.	4,700.0	Absent.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
19-8-36	Pasteurised.	5,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Retailer warned.
	Grade A.(T.T.)	224,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Retailer warned.
	Grade A.	58,400.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Grade A.	1,072,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Present.	Retailer warned.
	Grade A.	2,000.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Raw.	400,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.
	Raw.	208,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.
	Raw.	792,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Retailer warned.
16-10-36	Grade A.	54,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.
	Grade A.	1,500.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Pasteurised.	51,000.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Grade A.(T.T.)	11,500.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Raw.	30,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.
	Raw.	1,350,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Retailer warned.
	Raw.	7,000.0	Present in 1/10th.	Absent.	Satisfactory.
	Raw.	190,000.0	Present in 1/100th.	Absent.	Unsatisfactory.

The standards laid down under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are as follows:—

CERTIFIED MILK.—Not more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli present in 1/10th c.c.

GRADE A. MILK.—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Table 23.

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN WARD ORDER.

Animals	North.		South.	East		West.	Central.	Private Houses.	Total.
				Private	Public.				
Cattle									
Slaughtered	224	...	119	820	1368	40	...	...	2571
Examined	224	...	119	820	1368	40	...	...	2571
Sheep		...							
Slaughtered	886	...	424	2480	2716	162	...	...	6668
Examined	876	...	424	2429	2691	154	...	...	6574
Pigs		...							
Slaughtered	915	...	512	4847	2115	450	...	3	8842
Examined	910	...	512	4777	2103	447	...	3	8752
Calves		...							
Slaughtered	15	...	1	39	140	3	...	...	198
Examined	15	...	1	39	140	3	...	...	198
Total Slaughtered	2040	...	1056	8186	6339	655	...	3	18279
Total examined	2025	...	1056	8065	6302	644	...	3	18095
Number of Licensed Slaughter Houses	2	...	5	3	1	2	...	...	13
Number of Inspections	340	...	360	12	2271	251	...	3	3225
Cleaned and linewashed	8	...	20	...	4	8	...	...	52

Table 25.

Entire carcasses condemned.

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs & Sheep.	Pigs.	Total
(1) T.B.	1	7	1	...	38	47
(2) Diseases other than T.B....	...	1	...	4	5	10
						<hr/> 57 <hr/>

Parts of carcasses or organs condemned.

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs & Sheep.	Pigs.	Total
(1) T.B.	41	163	...	...	580	784
(2) Diseases other than T.B....	82	42	...	16	84	224
						<hr/> 1008 <hr/>

Table 26.

Cleansing Cost for year ending March 31st, 1937.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Transport.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Depreciation on	No. 2 Ford (6 years old) ...						
„	„ No. 3 Ford (4 years' life) ...	60	0	0			
„	„ No. 4 Ford (4 years' life) ...	60	0	0			
*	„ No. 5 Ford (4 years' life) ...	54	12	0			
*	„ No. 1 S.D. Freighter (13 years old) ...	50	0	0			
*	„ No. 2 S.D. Freighter (13 years old) ...	50	0	0			
*Licences and Insurances of Fords .		147	13	3			
Licences and Insurances of S.D. Freighters ...		74	16	0			
*Repairs and Maintenance of Fords (including tyres) ...		122	4	8			
Repairs and Maintenance of S.D. Freighters (including tyres) ...		111	4	9			
*Garages ...		18	4	0			
*Petrol and Oil ...		458	6	11			
Wages of Drivers ...		861	8	10			
		2068	10	5	2068	10	5
Wages.							
Refuse Collectors ...		2139	14	6			
†Supervision ...		192	4	0			
†Holiday Pay ...		67	6	2			
		2399	4	8	2399	4	8
†Establishment.							
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.) ...		211	10	0	211	10	0
		Total ...			£4679	5	1
Less Receipts.							
*Haulage on Conversion of Pail Closets ...		40	7	1			
Miscellaneous ...		9	12	5			
Trade Refuse Collection ...		125	13	3			
		175	12	9	175	12	9
		Nett Cost ...			£4503	12	4
Total amount of refuse collected during year					10,200 tons.		
Cost per ton (including depreciation but excluding capital expenditure) ...					8s. 9.97d.		

Table 26—continued.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Depreciation on No. 1 Ford (used on tip for soil leading, 7 years old)						
Wages	522	7	2			
Team Labour	7	17	6			
*Petrol and Oil	34	18	2			
†Supervision and Holiday Pay ...	45	0	10			
†To purchase and leading of soil...	90	1	9			
	700	5	5	700	5	5

†Establishment

Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)	36	14	0	36	14	0
Total ...	£736	19	5			

Less Receipts.

Miscellaneous	2	8	1			
Disposal of Trade Refuse	31	8	4			
	33	16	5	33	16	5
Nett Cost ...	£703	3	0			

Total Quantity of Refuse dealt with—10,674 tons.

Cost per ton for disposal—1s. 3.81d.

Table 26—continued.

NIGHTSOIL DISPOSAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	16	5	4			
†Supervision and Holiday Pay ...	1	8	0			
Scavenging, Dawes Lane	5	1	0			
Water	2	10	0			
	25	4	4	25	4	4

†Establishment.

Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)	1	2	9	1	2	9
Total ...	£26	7	1			

Total Quantity of Nightsoil dealt with—190 tons.

Cost per ton for disposal—2s. 9.29d.

* These figures represent the following proportion of the whole cost and are based on actual mileage for each service.

Refuse Collection 91%. Nightsoil Collection 9%

The Petrol and Oil consumption is that which is actually used on each service, the proportions being as follows.

Refuse Collection 90.6% Nightsoil Collection 2.5%.

Refuse Disposal 6.9%.

† Establishment charges are based on the Wages in each service, the proportions being as follows.

Refuse Collection 82.228%. Nightsoil Collection 3.062%.

Refuse Disposal 14.266%. Nightsoil Disposal .444%.

Table 26—continued.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transport.						
*Depreciation on No. 5 Ford (4 years' life)	5	8	0			
Depreciation on 2 Nightsoil Bodies	10	0	0			
*Licence and Insurance of Ford ...	7	15	5			
*Repairs and Maintenance of Ford	6	8	9			
*Petrol and Oil	12	12	11			
*Garage	1	16	0			
Wages of Drivers	42	9	7			
	<hr/>					
	86	10	8	86	10	8
Wages.						
Collectors	69	11	8			
†Supervision	7	3	0			
†Holiday Pay	2	10	4			
	<hr/>					
	79	5	0	79	5	0
†Establishment.						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)	7	17	6	7	17	6
	<hr/>					
Total ...	£173			13	2	
Less Receipts.						
*Haulage on Conversion of Pail Closets	3	19	10	3	19	10
	<hr/>					
Nett Cost ...	£169			13	4	

Total amount of Nightsoil collected—190 tons.

Cost per ton for collectoin —17s. 10.31d.

Table 27.

SUMMARY OF COSTS. CLEANSING SERVICE.

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

ITEM	PARTICULARS	I.—COLLECTION		II.—DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
A	Gross Expenditure	£4679 5 1	£4386 9 1	£736 19 5	£736 19 5	£5416 4 6	£5123 8 6
B	Gross Income	175 12 9	175 12 9	33 16 5	33 16 5	209 9 2	209 9 2
C	Net Cost	£4503 12 4	£4210 16 4	£703 3 0	£703 3 0	£5206 15 4	£4913 19 4
UNIT COSTS—							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	9/2·10	8/7·21	1/4·57	1/4·57	10/6·67	9/11·78
E	Gross Income per ton	4·13	4·13	76	76	4·89	4·89
F	Net Cost per ton	8/9·97	8/3·08	1/3·81	1/3·81	10/1·78	9/6·89
G	Net Cost per 1,000 population	£116 5 1	£108 13 10	£18 3 0	£18 3 0	£134 8 1	£126 16 10
H	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£446 15 9	£417 14 9	£69 15 2	£69 15 2	£516 10 10	£487 9 10
RATE POUNDAGE—							
J	Net cost equivalent Rate in the £	5 34	4 99	·83	·83	6·18	5·83
K	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £	4 31%	4·02%	67%	67%	4 98%	4·70%

1 a Total Refuse collected (in tons) (Based on Test Weighing) 10200 tons

b " " disposed of 10674 "

2 Population—Midsummer (Registrar-General) 1936 38740

3 Area (Statute Acres) 7895

4 Weight (in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) 14·43

5 Number of houses and premises 10080

6 Rateable Value £219539

7 Product of Penny Rate £843

8 Total Rates in the £ 10/4d.

9 Method of Collection—

Horse Vehicles

† Mechanical Vehicles

Container System (combination of mechanical & horse vehicles)

No. of Vehicles

Percentage of Refuse Collected 100%

† One of the vehicles has an interchangeable body. The refuse body is taken off at night and a special steel tank is fitted for collection of nightsoil from pail closets. The cost of running this vehicle (apart from Petrol, which is charged on actual consumption) is based on actual mileage, and is apportioned as follows: Nightsoil " 9%

Method of Disposal: Controlled Tipping

10. Average length of haul to point of disposal—2½ miles loaded

11 Amounts of any included in Item A in respect of new plant (as distinct from Repairs and Renewals)—

Columns 3 and 7 .. Nil
Other Columns .. Nil

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

ITEM I	PARTICULARS 2	I—COLLECTION		II—DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 3	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 4	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 5	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 6	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 7	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 8
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
A	Gross Expenditure	£173 13 2	£156 9 2	£26 7 1	£26 7 1	£200 0 3	£182 16 3
B	Gross Income	3 19 10	3 19 10	Nil	Nil	3 19 10	3 19 10
C	Net Cost	£169 13 4	£152 9 4	£26 7 1	£26 7 1	£196 0 5	£178 16 5
UNIT COSTS—							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	18/3 36	16/5 63	2/9 29	2/9 29	1/11/0 65	19/2 92
E	Gross Income per ton	5 04	5 04	Nil	Nil	5 04	5 04
F	Net Cost per ton	17/10 32	16/0 59	2/9 29	2/9 29	1/0/7 61	18/9 88
G	Net Cost per 100 houses or premises from which nightsoil is collected	£88 7 4	£79 8 3	£13 14 6	£13 14 6	£102 1 11	£93 2 9
RATE POUNDAGE—							
J	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £	2	18	03	03	23	21
K	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £	16%	145%	024%	024%	185%	169%

1. Total nightsoil collected in tons 190
2. Number of houses with pail closets at beginning of 1936 248—192 at end of 1936
3. Method of Collection:—By one petrol vehicle which has interchangeable refuse and night-soil bodies. Are apportioned as follows:—
Refuse Collection ... 91%
Nightsoil " ... 9%
4. Method of Disposal: Brought to Central Depot and discharged into main outfall sewer

Table 28.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	75	1	...
Workshops	139	...	...
Workplaces ... ..	...	...	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	214	1	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.**

Particulars	Number of Defects		Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecu- tions instituted
	Found	Remedied		
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	2	2	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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